

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 462.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1854.

[PRICE 6d.]

**WANTED**, in a first-class Tea and Italian Warehouse, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT.—Apply to VOCE, MOORE, and Co., 24, Trinity-street, Cambridge.

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**WANTED**.—HOUSE SERVANT, where one only is kept. She must be thoroughly acquainted with Housemaid's work, and washing linen. The family consists of two persons. Wages £8. A young woman from the country would be preferred. Unexceptionable reference will be required.—Apply, No. 5, Foxley-terrace, Kensington.

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Special arrangements are made for the preparatory training and accommodation of the junior pupils.  
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Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, London.  
Subscription of a Governor, 21s.; Annual Life Donation, £10 10s.; Subscriber, 10s. 6d.; Life, £5 5s. Contributions are earnestly solicited to meet the increased expense of maintaining the 266 Orphan Children under the care of the Charity, and in order to provide for additional cases which may arise.

**TO the MEMBERS of the BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

**LADIES and GENTLEMEN**—A VACANCY having occurred in the DIRECTION of our Company by the resignation of one of the Directors, I venture to offer myself, at this early moment, as a Candidate for your suffrages.

From the origin of the Company I have been a member, and, in close attendance at its yearly meetings, have watched with equal care and satisfaction its firm establishment and rapid growth. I might say, unexampled success; for a Society starting in 1847, and in 1854 possessing an annual income of £30,000, with an Accumulated Fund of £200,000, is, I believe, an instance without parallel.

In various ways, to the extent of my ability and opportunities, I have been studious to promote our united interests; and, should your favour and confidence place me in a position of greater advantage for this purpose, I will devote myself with energy and zeal to the promotion of an Institution which, without doubt, is destined to take the highest rank among kindred bodies.

Firmly believing that the Mutual principle of Assurance is a sound principle, and understanding by it assurance at cost price through the equal division of the profits among the assured, I humbly conceive it to be important, that the members of the Company should, as occasion offers, elect young and active men, both able and willing to exert themselves in extending its business.

Our present Directors have fulfilled their trust with pre-eminent fidelity and success; and I seek, not to displace any of them, but simply to fill a vacant seat at their board. Being well known to most of them, and having long acted with several of them in the management of other institutions, I have a well-grounded conviction, that, if honoured with your choice, I shall be able cordially to work with them for the advancement of your interests.

May I be allowed to add, that, if my friends will give me early intimation of their kind intention to support my candidature, it will be esteemed as a special favour.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
DANIEL PRATT.  
3, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, London, and Cuckfield, Sussex; September 2, 1854.

**GORHAM COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL, NOVA SCOTIA**.—TO the FRIENDS of VOLUNTARY EDUCATION and COLONIAL MISSIONS.

Congregational Library, London, June 27, 1854.

Your kind attention is most respectfully solicited to the following facts, in connexion with Gorham College, Liverpool, Nova Scotia. This College, all the affairs of which are controlled by the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, was founded and partially endowed by the late Mrs. Gorham, of Liverpool, N.S., and had been in successful operation for three years.

One hundred students had entered the Institution; nearly one-half of them into the College, the remainder into the junior department, preparatory to the College. On the 7th day of February last, the building, with part of the furniture, library, and apparatus, were destroyed by fire. An insurance had been effected on the building to the amount of £1,500 currency. The loss is between three and four thousand pounds. It is necessary, for the enlarged success of the operations of the Colonial Missionary Society, that Gorham College should be restored, and placed on a broader and firmer basis. The whole amount of cost is estimated at £4,000. The sums already available towards this important enterprise are the following:—

Subscribed in Liverpool, Nova Scotia .. ..	£1,100
Ditto, in other parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick .. ..	570
	£1,670

Pledges of subscription are received from other churches in the provinces, and we are justified in stating, that they will not be lacking in their generous support and assistance. To raise as much as possible of the balance needed, we, the undersigned, have been deputed by the Council of the College to solicit aid in Great Britain. At the time of the disastrous fire, seven young men were prosecuting their studies for the ministry; of these two are coloured gentlemen. It may be added, that this College takes no state aid.

The ladies of the Liverpool Church will make an effort to raise the amount necessary to furnish the College when erected. Mrs. Tomkins, who represents them, is now in England, and will gratefully receive articles for bedding, or for a bazaar, or donations in cash, for this object.

A most urgent appeal is made to you, liberally to aid the friends in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to recover from this all but overwhelming calamity.

(Signed) FREDERICK TOMKINS, M.A.,  
Principal of Gorham College.  
THOMAS LIGHTBODY,  
Secretary of the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

We beg very cordially and very earnestly to recommend this important case to the kind sympathy and generous support of the friends of Colonial Missions throughout Britain.

Although Gorham College is not immediately connected with the Colonial Missionary Society, its influence on our churches, both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is so direct and important, that it will afford our Committee the highest satisfaction if the Deputation receive the full measure of support which the necessity of the case demands.

JAMES SPICER, Treasurer.  
THOS. JAMES, Secretary.

Colonial Missionary Society Committee-room,  
Congregational Library, June 27, 1854.  
Donations will be thankfully received by the Rev. Thos. James, at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury; Rev. Fred. Tomkins, M.A., 25, Euston-place, New-road.

Donations acknowledged .. ..	£36 12 0
Obtained, in addition to his personal contribution, by Rev. T. Binney .. ..	25 0 0
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**TO MINISTERS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, and OTHERS**.—The Oxford Mixed Doeskin Trousers, price 21s. The Stratus Cloth Vest, 10s. 6d.; Cassock ditto, 12s.; the Clerical Frock Coat, £3 3s.; Dress Coat, £2 15s. S. BATTAM, Coat and Trousers Maker, 160, Tottenham-court-road, four doors south of Shoobred and Co.'s. Patterns of materials and directions for measuring, sent free per post.



BOYLE VERSUS WISEMAN.

At a Meeting of the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty, held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday, August 31, 1854, R. N. FOWLER, Esq., in the chair,

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

1. That freedom of access to Courts of Justice, impartiality of treatment there, with unimpeded appeal to the common sense and honest verdict of a jury, have ever been, and ought to be, the privilege and right of all the people of this country.

2. That forming an opinion from reports of the universal press, and without pronouncing any judgment on the merits of the case, Boyle v. Wiseman, tried at Guildford, August 12, we can but view with anxiety and alarm the startling announcement, that a Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church may write what he pleases in a foreign Roman Catholic journal about a poor priest of his church, and a British subject—that the article may be copied into all the Roman Catholic papers of this country—that the law does not allow that Cardinal to be even asked if he will own the authorship, or can prove his statements—that a judge of this Protestant country can interpose his veto to stay inquiry, and necessarily produce a nonsuit, leaving the statements with all their possible untruth uncontradicted; and the writer, if guilty, untried, unpunished, and unpunishable, and one stern, dominant, ultramontane will holding the speech and conduct of every subordinate in deep and drear subjection.

3. That, acting under the advice of eminent council, we consider that a new trial should be sought, on the ground of misdirection by the judge.

4. That a subscription be immediately opened to raise funds sufficient to defray the necessary expenses that must be incurred, and an appeal be made to the public on behalf of a cause that so affects its results the liberty and security of this free country.

5. That R. N. Fowler, Esq., be the treasurer to the fund; and the Rev. J. W. Worthington, D.D., 27, John-street, Bedford-row; Henry Bateman, Esq., 35, Sun-street, Bishopsgate; and Robert Wm. Kennard, Esq., 67, Upper Thames-street, be trustees, who shall see to its exact appropriation for the purposes intended.

Subscriptions (a list of which will be shortly published) will be received by Messrs. Dimsdale, Drewett, Fowler, and Co., bankers, 50, Cornhill, or by either of the Trustees.

SCRIPTURE-READERS TO TURKEY. SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

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PATRON—The Right Hon. the Lord R. GROSVENOR, M.P. PRESIDENT—The Rev. Dr. MARSH.

OFFICE—15, EXETER HALL, STRAND, LONDON.

The Committee of the Soldiers' Friend Society have much pleasure in informing their Friends and the Christian Public that Mr. Fellows is actively engaged in the work of the Mission at Constantinople, Mr. Ray at Varna, and Mr. Jones at the Baltic. They have also the pleasure of stating they have received cheering intelligence from their agents in reference to the several spheres of labour.

The Committee regret they are not able at the present to increase their number of Scripture-readers for Foreign Service, but still hope the time is not far distant when they shall be able to report a considerable accession.

The Committee have pleasure in reporting that they have appointed Mr. E. Laws to Visit the Ships in the Port of Southampton, to Distribute the Society's Publications among the Troops embarking for Foreign Service, and the Barracks in the West of England. Mr. Laws has distributed some thousands of Copies of the Scriptures, as well as the Publications of the Society.

The Committee would entreat an interest in the devout supplications of their friends at a Throne of Grace, for the preservation, prosperity, and increase of the Society, and also a continuance of that pecuniary support they have so promptly rendered to the present moment.

"I BEG TO EXPRESS MY ENTIRE APPROBATION OF ALL THAT I HAVE HEARD OF THE SOCIETY'S OPERATIONS, AND ALL THAT I HAVE SEEN OF ITS PUBLICATIONS." R. W. BROWNE, Chaplain to the Forces.

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CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, G. Burns, Esq., 17, Porteus-road, Paddington; by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. William A. Blake, at the Office, 15, Exeter Hall; by Rev. Dr. Marsh, Beckenham; by Messrs. Nisbet, Berners-street, Oxford-street; Lieutenant Blackmore, 27, Gloucester-place, Camden-town; by the bankers, Royal British Bank, 429, Strand; and at the Offices of the Record and Christian Times.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the business

of the OFFICIAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY has been transferred to the NATIONAL GUARDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, to which Office all further communications are to be addressed.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 19, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY, LONDON. Every description of Life Assurance business transacted. JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN ASSURANCE

SOCIETY. Chief Office—19, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.—The Directors of this Company have much pleasure in informing their Clients and the Public, that they have opened Branch Offices at 8, Newhall-street, BIRMINGHAM; Albion Chambers, BRISTOL; 84, Lord-street, LIVERPOOL; 65, King-street, MANCHESTER; 1, Dean-street, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE; 7, Alter Wandrahm, HAMBURG; and 95, Queen-street, PORTSEA. Intending assurers should send for a copy of the last year's report. JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

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## CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Summary .....	742
Old Topics in New	Cholera on the Theatre of	742
Lights—No. II. ....	War .....	742
Open-Air Services .....	The Better Future of Out-	743
Our Church-rate Record ..	cast Youth .....	743
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE ..	Horse-Guards' Justice ..	743
Correspondence .....	Pictures of the Madrid In-	743
Foreign and Colonial .....	surrection .....	744
General Board of Health ..	Court, Personal, and Offi-	745
The Harvest and the Price	cial News .....	745
of Bread .....	Accidents and Offences ..	745
Ascent of Mont Blanc by an	Assize and Police .....	746
English Lady .....	Miscellaneous News .....	747
Verdict of the Court-Martial	Literature .....	747
on Lieutenant Perry .....	Books Received .....	749
The Educational Exhibition	Literary Miscellany .....	749
and the Society of Arts ..	Gleanings .....	750
British Empire Mutual Fire	Births, Marriages, and	751
Assurance Company .....	Deaths .....	751
The War .....	Money Market .....	751
Postscript .....	Gazette .....	752

## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### OLD TOPICS IN NEW LIGHTS. No. II.

#### THE SECRET OF SENATORIAL WEAKNESS.

EVERYBODY who knows aught about the matter will confess, that the House of Commons is just now a most perplexing riddle. It is difficult, if not impossible, to hit off its true character. It is professedly done, we are aware, every day, by scribes who are more intent upon giving the public a vivid picture than a correct likeness. But the public, in this matter, would do wisely to take for granted that very decided features, or a very well defined expression, whatever else they may do, cannot fitly represent the popular branch of the Legislature at the present moment. The House resembles a man whose mind is not made up, and who has not been in the habit of making up his mind. Its ultimate opinions all come out in a neutral tint. It can hardly be said to have a bias, for there is scarcely a question of importance upon which, when all wills become resolved into one, that one does not exhibit a compromise. Its proceedings smack of a flavour in which you detect a slight resemblance to everything, and a clear predominance of nothing. It is by no means a wicked House—although there is certainly a sufficient seasoning of wickedness in it. It is not a virtuous House, albeit it contains not a little virtue. It is not especially selfish, nor is it flamingly patriotic. Its sympathies are not with intolerance, although itself too often plays the bigot. All the elements of its character appear to us to be worthier than its acts—like a good musical instrument execrably played upon—or a well-meaning man in the hands of a clever scoundrel.

Take the members of the House of Commons singly, and you will find among them a larger number of estimable men in proportion to the whole, than in any similar body, perhaps, in the world. The men of highly cultivated intelligence, of honest intentions, of candid disposition, of unselfish conscientiousness, and of unwearied industry, are numerous enough to give, one would imagine, their own tone to the House. Nowhere in life are better specimens of man to be met with—not often are to be found men more intent upon doing their duty. The idlers, the intemperate, the profligate, the reckless, do not exceed the proportion in which they are ordinarily found in society, and, assuredly, their moral influence is but small. It is our decided conviction, that while Parliamentary Reform would make a great change for the better in the character of the House as a legislative body, it would not much alter, or if it did, not much for the better, the *personnel* of the Commons. The materials are passable enough, if they did but bear the right stamp—the proper image and superscription. Or, changing the figure, the Lower House would be a fitting organ of the public will, if only there were breathed into it a magnanimous soul.

How, then, does it happen, that an assembly composed, for the most part, of men whom, personally, everyone might delight to honour, has turned out during the last session such a mass of worthless legislation? The question is a puzzling one. By some the mystery is accounted for by the fact that Lord John Russell is the leader—and

that he is rather skilful to manage, than powerful to sway, a somewhat heterogeneous body. During the first session of the present Parliament it was remarked, when the policy of the Government was developed in a series of bold financial measures, and Gladstone was necessarily the presiding authority, the Commons displayed themselves to advantage, and showed no hesitation in following wherever principle led the way. This is true—but the influence which impelled them was not solely that which emanates from good generalship. Lord John might lead the House to nobler enterprises than any he has recently undertaken, but, probably, he has not attempted more, simply because he knows that the temper of the House does not demand more. Some regard the war as a solution of the riddle—but the war, whilst it has postponed several good measures, cannot fairly be charged with imparting to those which were persevered in, their half-and-half character. The fact, however, is notorious, that the same House which in 1852-3, exhibited an unusual amount of highly beneficial legislation, produced in 1853-4, no one act which can be regarded with unmixed satisfaction. Again we ask, how has this happened?

Our own opinion is, that, except on matters involving the principle of Free Trade, very little is to be hoped for from the present Parliament. Its course, on no other question, will be definite and consistent. The truth is, there "looms in the future," and that future not far distant, a conflict which all wish to avoid, but which nevertheless is seen to be inevitable. In private life, if a man has a great wrong to redress which he is unwilling to redress at once, leaving it to that "more convenient opportunity" which it is hoped may never arrive, his irresolution in respect of that one demand upon his conscience sadly deteriorates the tone of his morality in respect of everything else. Things are most wonderfully interlaced one with another in this world of ours, and it generally happens that where one ceases to be at liberty in regard to any one important matter, his independence in regard to many others is felt to be gone. The debtor who is shut out of a leading thoroughfare, by fear of encountering a defrauded tradesman, will also be very chary of venturing into any of the side streets which communicate with it. We cannot decline to be honest in one instance *alone*. If there be but one subject upon which we are not bold enough to search for truth, or to follow when we have found it, our moral cowardice, like a plague spot, will soon spread. He who has a weakness which he is determined to retain, must make up his mind to be tyrannised over by that weakness in other things than those which directly pertain to it. A single Dalilah is enough to rob a hero of his manhood—and he who is conscious that there exists one spot on the firmament upon which he dare not look, will seldom more than half open his eyes, look wherever he will.

The Establishment question is at the bottom of the inconsistency, the irresolution, the unfaithfulness, of the House of Commons, in many other matters than those merely which are directly connected with religious liberty. It is a question which the spirit of the age is pressing on for judgment, but it is so large, its bearings are so numerous, its settlement will be preceded by such momentous changes, that no Statesman will willingly entertain it. Every one sees that in the present state of society in Great Britain, a Church Establishment is an anomaly, an injustice, and an obstruction to progress, which no sophistry can avail to defend. Time was, indeed, when, on political grounds at least, the institution might be justified. But no one can say why the religious faith of one section of the people should be supported by the public resources, when that of another section, equally numerous, is left to find its own support. The Census Return on Religious Worship has destroyed the most plausible argument of the politician in favour of a Church Establishment—for neither the United Church of England and Ireland, nor the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, can be regarded as embodying the faith, and enjoying the fealty, of a majority of the people.

Nevertheless, the Church in its present connexion with the State is looked upon as an institution which must not be touched. Tradition still has the upper hand of reason. That injustice may not be remedied—it would cost too severe an effort. That anomaly may not be reduced to conformity with common sense and religion—the process would be too painful. A vague consciousness of this—an apprehension of incalculable consequences—a sort of superstitious veneration for what has been amongst us time out of mind—a conventional habit of paying it external homage—a dread of looking narrowly into a question which will not pleasantly repay investigation—and a sort of dreamy hope that it may be staved off till the next generation—these are the undoing of our senators—this is the palsy of the legislative mind.

Practically speaking, the House of Commons cannot afford to look the Church question fairly in the face—it never will till the constituent bodies compel it. Meanwhile, indecision, dishonesty, and compromise will mark its proceedings on many other topics. Numberless are the affairs which, at some point or other, touch this gravest of legislative problems—and, of course, they will be dealt with in reference to it. A habit of shuffling is thus engendered—hosts of evils are excused or even sanctioned—sensitiveness of conscience is blunted—and the whole moral tone of the House is lowered—because there is one matter which craves to be dealt with, and which no statesman dare attempt to dispose of. The House, as such, is the slave of its own ecclesiastical prejudice. It would fain do justice to all, but dare not. It hates intolerance, but is forced, nevertheless, to play the bigot. It boasts of its own independence, but almost always crouches to the Church. The wrong which it knowingly permits, masters the right which it would willingly cherish and maintain. It has surrendered its soul to a mistress—and, alas! it is worried by her caprices, and spoiled by her overweening influence. So it will ever be until Parliament dares to recognize the source of her own weakness.

#### OPEN-AIR SERVICES.

It is rarely that any new scheme for the material, moral, or spiritual benefit of the people is set on foot, but there are to be found a minority of malcontent obstructives, who denounce every experiment of the kind as an attempt to turn the world upside down. Of this class is the Tory magistrate, who delights in repressing everything that savours of innovation or enthusiasm, and in maintaining a leaden uniformity in Church and State. It is not surprising that the revived practice of open-air preaching, though in harmony with the season, sanctioned by episcopal example, and calculated to reach masses of our population inaccessible to other spiritual influences, has met its first serious check from the magisterial bench. As will be seen from the article copied elsewhere that the sapient magistrates of Yarmouth have been deterred from a stretch of authority as ridiculous as it is arbitrary, only by the firmness of their proposed victim, and the vigour of his legal adviser, Mr. Tillett, of Norwich. In this case it was not even pretended that the public thoroughfare was obstructed by the open-air services held in that town; and the Bench, after a good deal of skirmishing, found it prudent to dismiss the case. In like manner, an open-air service at Bedford, one only of a series conducted by Congregational ministers in West Middlesex with great decorum and advantage, was interdicted by the police, on the authority of a Major Read, a magistrate of the county, who pretended that an objection to the meeting was made by the Duke of Northumberland, the Lord of the Manor. The Rev. E. Morley, of Brentford, who took up the matter with energy and spirit, ascertained that the magistrate had no authority for his vexatious interference from the Duke, and obtained from the Superintendent of Police authority to hold these services unmolested, provided they were not in a public thoroughfare.

The question is one of more than local interest.



It appears that there is still on the Statute-book an act, one clause of which forbids the holding of assemblies for the religious worship of Protestants in places not certified, at which more than twenty persons, besides the family, shall be present. This enactment, though almost obsolete, invests the county magistracy with a dangerous discretionary power. The greater part of our justices of the peace would no doubt be unwilling to revive it for the purpose of putting down open-air preaching. But in rural districts there are always to be found Tory magistrates, both clerical and lay, eager to give a rigorous interpretation of the law whenever they desire to "put down" meetings or services that do not square with their ideas of orthodoxy. In such hands this statute is likely to be made a convenient instrument for suppressing open-air preaching. We trust another session will not be allowed to pass without an effort to procure its repeal. It further appears, that the police have the power of preventing meetings that obstruct the highway. It is, therefore, desirable for all persons engaged in proclaiming the Gospel in the open air to exercise discretion in the use of their right, and avoid giving occasion to police interference. The remarks of Mr. Tillet before the Yarmouth bench are worthy of general consideration.

There is no doubt about the law on this point. If these parties had stopped up the highway I should have had no defence; but my objection was, that it was not a highway at all, and if it had been, I should have had no ground to stand upon. I think it possible to carry out this right or privilege in a way that is likely to give offence, by making unnecessary noise or by forming processions. I do not stand up to defend that course, but merely to advocate the right of any man to preach quietly where he pleases, not obstructing the public. Beyond that I do not go, and if there has been any disorder, I do not defend it in any way whatever. I hope that these proceedings will not tend to the discomfort of any individuals, but to the promotion of religion in the town and neighbourhood.

#### OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

At his triennial visitation to his diocese, on Monday week, in the Cathedral, Bristol, the Bishop of Gloucester (Dr. Monk) made some remarks on the Church-rate question, a summary of which has been published:—

After stating that the law respecting Church-rates was the same as it had been for centuries, he regretted that through the late decision the Church was placed in the anomalous position of being exposed to a wrong without a remedy. It was true that at present not perhaps one parish in a hundred refused the rate, yet such was the effect of the decree of the House of Peers, and the opponents of the Church took advantage of it to again raise agitation. About twenty years ago there had been considerable agitation respecting Church-rates, the Nonconformists urging that they had no right to pay them, as they received no benefit from the Church. He had, at that time, said, even admitting, for the sake of argument, their statement was true, that they derived no benefit from the establishment of a Christian church, it was no answer to the payment of an impost which was levied upon the property and not upon the person, and in consequence of which at some previous time that property was obtained for a less price. Besides, no good Christian would object to the payment of what was ordered by the law, and for which they had the example of their Divine Master. He must now say that his opinions had not changed, and that he had adhered to them and to the futility of the argument urged under the plea of conscientious objections. He trusted, however, that the question, which was under the consideration of Government, would shortly be set at rest by legislative enactment. He had reviewed the several methods proposed, viz., £250,000 a-year out of the consolidated fund, &c.; and although he did not see the practicability of any one of them, he did hope that if a measure was brought forward to which Churchmen could consent, they would do so, for, as a minister of peace, and, he trusted, a friend of his country, he wished to see the question set at rest for ever.

His lordship then drew attention to the religious census which had been published, and which, he said, after the recent debate upon the subject in the House of Lords, could never be quoted as an authority.

In the town of Denbigh the Church-rate struggle has assumed a peculiar aspect. It appears that recently a proposed rate was withdrawn and a subscription entered into towards which Dissenters contributed a large sum. On the last occasion the repairs of the churchyard were brought forward in connexion with the repair of St. Hilary's—the Dissenters then offered all that was required to repair the churchyard wall, upon the understanding that the Church party would attend to St. Hilary's themselves, without asking for a rate. This offer was, however, refused, a poll was demanded, and the poll was closed, giving the Dissenters a majority of seventy-five persons and eighty votes—by which the rate was lost. Nevertheless, the churchwardens persisted in demanding a rate, and a meeting was held on the 31st ult. Mr. Gee moved as an amendment to the proposed rate of 1d. in the pound:—

That this meeting approves of the offer made by the Dissenters, viz., to contribute any fair proportion of the £29 13s. required for repairing the walls of the churchyard, the belfry, &c., and that a number of Dissenters in proportion to the sum contributed by them be named upon the committee for carrying out the intended object.

The Chairman decided that the amendment ought not to be put to the meeting. As there appeared no disposition in the Church party to meet the wishes of the Dissenters, they all withdrew in a body, and those who remained passed a rate.

The Bishop of Exeter, having forwarded a circular to the clergy in his diocese, through the rural dean,

making inquiries as to what Church-rate contests, victories, and defeats, &c., have taken place in the various parishes since the decision in the Braintree case, has received the following reply from the Rev. H. E. Head:—

Rectory, Feniton, August 31, 1854.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your note received this morning I request you to inform the bishop that there are no "contests" in this parish. When the writers of the Oxford Tracts, having made their notable discovery that the Thirty-nine Articles are reconcilable with the Council of Trent, were paving the way for those more overt attempts to Papalise the empire which were subsequently made, and when the rector of this parish was pushed from his pulpit for maintaining, against the more covert attempts to leaven the country with Popish doctrine, that whatsoever is not read in Holy Scripture is not required of any man that it should be believed—then there was some dissatisfaction manifested in this parish on the subject of Church authority; but no such dissatisfaction—I request you to inform his lordship—has here been manifested, before or since.—Yours very sincerely, H. E. HEAD.—The Rev. W. G. Thompson, Dean Rural, &c.

A recent contest in St. Olave's parish, in the cathedral city of York, has resulted in a compromise—the reverend chairman promising that no Church-rate should be levied next year, except on a poll of the parish, if the demand for a poll upon the present rate was withdrawn. The estimate, which included items for washing surplices, clerk's salary, wine for sacrament, and ordnance maps, amounted to £34 10s.; to meet which a rate of 2d. in the pound was proposed. The pro-rate party assigned the hackneyed reason, that so long as Church-rates were the law of the land, and there was no substitute, they must not proceed on the voluntary system, but make a rate. Considerable discussion arose upon an amendment to adjourn the meeting for twelve months, which was not, however, pressed to a poll, on the understanding above referred to being given.—*Abridged from the York Herald.*

At Kington, in Herefordshire, a small agricultural town, two days' polling has resulted in the rejection of a rate by 147 to 83. Strong feeling against the vicar, on the ground of personal character, induced many Churchmen to refrain from supporting the rate.

The *Birmingham Journal* congratulates the public of that town in having last week emancipated themselves from the stigma of an enforced Church-rate. "For many years the central parish has been free from the injustice and sectarian bitterness resulting from the operation of the law; Aston also revolted from the tax, and has tested from her annual struggle, the soreness of which generally lasted until the next rate was asked; and at length Edgbaston has gracefully consented to trust to the bounty of her parishioners, and to seek from that love and reverence, which Churchmen and Dissenters alike feel for the picturesque old edifice, the means of maintaining the structure, and providing for the decent observance of religious worship. The vestry yesterday resolved to levy no enforced rate, but to invite the voluntary aid of the parishioners to the extent of a penny in the pound."

CASE OF THE MCGAVISSEY FISHERMAN.—This case (says a correspondent) still excites a good deal of attention in Devon and Cornwall, though it is generally expected that the exposure it has received, together with its inherent worthlessness, will induce the Chancellor to dismiss it altogether.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST TWO ARCHDEACONS.—The *Church and State Gazette* says:—"It is now in our power definitively to announce the fact, that his Grace the Archbishop of York has determined, after due deliberation, and acting under legal advice, to proceed against Archdeacon Wilberforce, on account of the Romish doctrines which he has published in his work on the Holy Eucharist. His Grace has taken the course that was expected and desired; and he has sent the case, as the statute allows him, by letters of request to the Court of Appeal of his province. We do not think the issue can be doubtful. We are glad also to announce, that the case of Archdeacon Denison has not lapsed; though, in this instance, Lord Auckland, the newly-translated Bishop of Bath and Wells, has declined the duty of vindicating the faith and honour of the Church. The Archbishop of Canterbury has supplied his lordship's lack of service; and, as the law directs him, his Grace has issued a commission of inquiry into the doctrines of Archdeacon Denison, at the instance of the Rev. Joseph Ditcher, vicar of South Brent, Somerset."

CURIOUS CEMETERY COMPETITION.—The *Glasgow Daily Mail* describes the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Johnson, the parish minister of Cambuslang, in connexion with the open-air services which the Free Church have lately commenced in that extensive district. As soon as Mr. Irving, a Falkirk preacher, had commenced the service with the words, "Let us pray," Mr. Johnson began in a loud voice, and kept on praying for about half an hour. Afterwards, whenever Mr. Irving was announced to preach, there also did Mr. Johnson present himself; and in one colliery village, the latter went into the colliery office the day before the Free-Church party, and when Mr. Irving arrived, a man presented him with a letter intimating that Mr. Kidston, the owner, disallowed open-air meetings on his property. Strange to say, however, the strains of a hymn were immediately afterwards heard proceeding from a select dozen or so of people collected round Mr. Johnson, on the ground where it was said that Mr. Kidston disallowed open-air meetings. The most curious part of this affair (says the *Glasgow Mail*) is, that this same minister of Cambuslang was one of the hundred missionaries to Ireland who failed in getting a hearing from the furious clamour of the Popish populace, and who had various missiles flung at his head, among others, a piece of broken glass, which he exhibited with much effect on his public narrative here and elsewhere on his mission.

## Religious Intelligence.

### OPEN-AIR PREACHING.

The magistrates of the borough of Yarmouth have lately been endeavouring to prevent appeals being made to the public, on the particular subject, in the open air. They do not object to Mr. Punch collecting his hundreds of spectators in the public streets. It is not upon record that they have put themselves forward to oppose an energetic resistance to the still more energetic performances of peripatetic acrobats. No complaints of persecuted ballad singers, or injured organ grinders, or oppressed fiddlers, men have reached the ears of the public. The magistrates of Yarmouth look complacently upon all these cases of popular assemblage, and confine themselves exclusively to another. If you believe—upon what ground it is not our business to inquire—that you "have a call" to preach to the people upon you, the Yarmouth magistrates will forthwith try to put an extinguisher upon you. Why this should be it would be difficult to say. It may be very true that street preaching is not generally very edifying; but the same thing may be said of ballad singing. It must, however, never be forgotten, that while street ballad singing has never done much good, and is generally only followed by the most degraded of the population, street preaching, or perhaps, more correctly, open-air preaching, has been productive of the most astounding effects upon the morals of the population, and the discipline and even the doctrine of the church. The dignitaries of the Church, from the Bishop of Exeter upwards, recognise the merits of John Wesley and George Whitefield. It is on all hands acknowledged that these men, although in the end dissenting from the Church, purified it more thoroughly than any other agencies which had operated upon it for centuries past. Their missionary agents were the first in this country to awaken the lowest and most degraded class of the community to a sense of morality and religion. Now the greatest part of this effect was produced by open-air preaching. The new energies that the early Methodists threw into divine ministrations came from their powerful efforts in the open air. Unless, therefore, the magistrates of Yarmouth can show that the out-door lectures of the Yarmouth preachers contribute to a breach of the peace, or to an obstruction of the public thoroughfare, or to the creation of a nuisance, it would be difficult to show how morally they have a right to stop the mouths of the preachers. The magistrates, however, do not enter upon the discussion of the moral right, as may be supposed; and choose to treat the question legally. And here it appears that they have met with a signal defeat. On Sunday the 20th ultimo a number of persons committed holding a service on the Hall Quay, and were dispersed by the police, acting under magistrates' orders. These persons, however, were determined to maintain what they considered their rights, and sent a letter to the magistrates denying their right to interfere, and intimating that on the Tuesday another religious service would be held on the Quay. The Bench told the police to suppress the meeting, and to communicate their orders to the parties who had specified their intention to be present. The meeting took place—was suppressed, and the parties held to bail. It appeared in evidence that the Quay can hold 10,000 people, and that there were only 300 persons present at the meeting. Here evidently could be no case of obstruction. The point was put forward by one of the defendants, who, at the same time that he pleaded religious grounds for his conduct, denied that the law prohibited open-air preaching. The magistrates were rather puzzled at this plea, and retired for deliberation. They were evidently not quite certain of the ground they had taken, but endeavoured to make a compromise, by saying that they had no desire to prevent preaching, but inasmuch as an order had been promulgated prohibiting preaching on the Quay, they were bound to carry it out. Eight defendants were before them; but they only fined one, and that only to the amount of 40s. What followed is extremely curious. The attorney for the defendants asked the Mayor upon what Act they convicted? The Mayor refused to say. The attorney then asked whether, in default of payment, the defendant would be imprisoned? The answer was, that the defendant's property would be distrained. To this, reply was made that the defendant had no money and no property in Yarmouth to be distrained upon. This, in vulgar parlance, "brought the magistrates up." They were at their wits' end. After a grave consultation they suggested an hour's imprisonment, if the defendant would promise not to preach again. The defendant, to the utter confusion of the magistrates, declared that he would preach again as soon as he was liberated, if he were imprisoned forty times. "A long conversation took place," says the report, "the magistrates seeming perplexed." The defendant's agent then asked whether the warrant for imprisonment was ready, and was told that it was being made out. "You had better go off at once then," said the counsel for the defendant. This, however, was too strong a measure for the Mayor, who ordered the arrest of the defendant. He was, however, liberated shortly after, and on his re-appearance, on Saturday was discharged, the magistrates intimating that "the case was surrounded with so much difficulty that they declined to prosecute further." If they knew so little about the matter, it was a pity they did so much. It is evident that, had not the magistrates been watched very sharply, they would have imprisoned men without being at all aware of, or having any proper reasons for, the imprisonment.—*Daily News.*

An attempt to interfere with open-air preaching has also been made in the county of Middlesex. The West Middlesex Association of Organizational Minis-



ters and Churches have, during the summer months, been holding open-air services in different localities where such efforts appeared to be desirable, which services have, as might be expected, been held without interruption, except in one instance. Arrangements had been made for a service at Bedford, on Tuesday evening, August 1, and by the request of the committee, the Rev. Ebenezer Morley, of Brentford, proceeded there to render his services on the occasion, and addressed a somewhat numerous and very orderly assembly. While preaching he was interrupted by a policeman, who told him that he must retire, as he had orders to disperse "the mob." Mr. Morley remonstrated, and the constable informed him that the Green was the property of the Lord of the Manor, and that on his behalf the objection was raised. He acted under the authority of Major Read, a magistrate. Mr. Morley consequently discontinued the service. In a respectful letter to the Duke of Northumberland, Mr. Morley detailed the facts of the case, and requested to know whether the interruption to the service took place with his knowledge and sanction. The Duke replied:—

If Mr. Morley wishes to ascertain the reason of the interference of the police, he must do so by legal means but as the Duke of Northumberland does not wish to be drawn into the dispute, in which he is in no way concerned, he declines to answer any of the questions asked by Mr. Morley.

Mr. Morley then wrote to Major Read, but, as might have been expected, received no reply. He then wrote to the Home Office and Superintendent of Police. On receipt of his letter Superintendent Williamson wrote to the Inspector at Brentford, to the following effect:—

See Mr. Morley, and inform him where he may preach without being interfered with.

This message was conveyed to him by Sergeant Turner, accompanying it with the information, that, "If preaching is not in a public thoroughfare, it will not be interfered with." Thus far the police authorities have done their duty.

At Boston, in Lincolnshire, the magistrates appear to be wiser than their brethren in Yarmouth. On Friday last, after the conclusion of the business of the petty sessions (says the local paper), the Mayor of Boston called the attention of the police to the 17th bye-law, informing them that they were not to consider ordinary street preaching as coming under its provisions; that so long as no obstruction was made to the free passage along the streets, &c., the police were only to interfere to prevent any preacher being interrupted or insulted.

THE REV. T. ARNOLD, pastor of a Congregational church near Birmingham, and the Rev. T. Laurie, Presbyterian minister of Patkirk, Glasgow—two of the hundred missionaries to Ireland—have arrived at Athlone, and preached in the open air in some of the neighbouring places without any interruption.

OUTLON, NORFOLK.—The Rev. E. Jeffrey, late of Emsworth, Hants, has received and accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the church and congregation worshipping in the Independent Chapel, Outlon, Norfolk, to be their minister, and intends commencing his stated labours there on the last Sabbath in the present month.

DEVONPORT.—On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the Rev. Brewin Grant, B.A., lectured in the Temperance Hall in this town, in defence of the Bible and Christianity, and against the objections of Secularists and Infidels. Large and deeply attentive audiences listened to the able and convincing arguments and illustrations of Mr. Grant, and frequently testified their assent and approbation. At the earnest request of many persons, Mr. Grant consented to remain another evening; and on Thursday lectured in St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, on "The Last Trial by Jury for Atheism." The several meetings were presided over by the Rev. A. Hampton, Rev. John Pyer, and Rev. E. Jones, who invited discussion on the topics handled by the lecturer. On Tuesday evening not a word was said, but on the other occasions one or two persons ventured, not to reply to the lecturer, but to adduce some of the old and ten thousand times refuted objections which they had picked out of the publications of R. Cooper, Holyoake, and others. These were triumphantly answered by Mr. Grant, and the parties who had the temerity to adduce them were effectually silenced. Cordial votes of thanks to the lecturer were unanimously passed, both at Devonport and Stonehouse.

MR. GOUGH'S ADDRESS TO SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN AT BIRMINGHAM.—Our Town Hall has been the scene of many fine gatherings, but we question if Louis Kossuth or Jenny Lind, election contest or anti-Catholic lecture, ever had so noble an auditory as that which assembled on Tuesday evening, to hear an address from John B. Gough, the celebrated temperance orator. It was composed almost entirely of the Sunday-school children belonging to the churches and chapels of the town, of whom there were upwards of six thousand present. In the organ gallery were the pastors of the various congregations represented, together with the school teachers, and every inch of available space within the building was occupied. It was to Mr. Joseph Sturge the children were indebted for this visit of Mr. Gough, and accordingly, after a hymn had been sung by all, and a prayer offered up by the Rev. J. C. Miller, that gentleman was, on the motion of Mr. Councillor Manton, seconded by Dr. Nelson, called upon to preside. Mr. Sturge having briefly introduced Mr. Gough, he proceeded to deliver one of his characteristic addresses, speaking for an hour and a half. In the young, he said, their chief hope lay. Go into the prisons of this country, as he had those of America, and ask the inmates what had brought them there. Would not "The drink, sir," be the answer in almost every case? He cautioned parents against encouraging in their children a love for intoxicating liquors,

as they know not how sorely the appetite might burn if the spark was once fanned into a flame. To Sabbath-school teachers he would say, "You may work and toil with these children; you may sow and water without a green blade springing up to bless your vision; but still labour on, and believe that if to you it is only as the sand of the desert sucking up the tear you shed, yet that you will one day stand on the shores of the better land to welcome those who will come laden with sheaves gathered in the field which you have watched and prayed over, though you may not have been permitted to gather in the harvest." The address was much applauded throughout, especially by the children. A vote of thanks was conveyed to Mr. Gough in a most tremendous "aye;" and a similar compliment was paid to Mr. Sturge, on the motion of Mr. Miller, who said, that whatever might be the differences of opinion which separated that gentleman from some of his Christian friends in Birmingham, there could be no doubt that he had the very deep respect and sincere affection of a large mass of the community—certainly of the Established Church—for his philanthropy and his many public services. The motion having been seconded by the Rev. Stenton Hardley, and passed, the vast assemblage of juveniles dispersed in the most orderly manner. The propriety of their demeanour throughout the evening was highly commendable.—*Birmingham Mercury.*

### Correspondence.

#### THE ADULTERATION OF BREAD.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—In the very few remarks I made on the statement ascribed to Mr. Postgate, I did not, and did not intend to, deny the truth contained in the statement, but made a complaint of the loose way in which it was worded, and put a simple question for information, which was this:—Has Mr. Postgate tested the bread of a sufficient number of bakers to justify such a statement? To which there is no answer. I not only complain of the general vagueness of such statements, because the innocent are involved equally with the guilty, but further, that there is nothing really done to expose or punish the fraudulent trader, or to remedy the evil. Druggists are punished for selling poisons without labelling them so, and alum in bread is poison; publicans are punished for selling liquors adulterated, and alum in bread is adulteration. Then why do bakers escape? Large numbers of our population, live in houses and neighbourhoods, where every breath they draw is poison, they eat bread containing poison, and swallow intoxicating drinks, which are the most destructive of all poisons, and the results are squalor, disease, and death; and until those who are the consumers, are more alive to the importance of attending to these things, I fear there is no remedy.

Mr. Postgate, in his letter in your last week's number, seems to me to be angry at my presumption in offering to doubt the correctness of his statement; he has also misapplied a word or two of my letter, which may seem a trifle to him, but not so to me. His sneer at "moral experiment" is quite welcome to me, and the "Sir Oracle" vein that runs through the whole, does not accord with the notion formed of really scientific men. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I thank you for your kindness in inserting, and for your valuable remarks on the subject of the letter, and promise you that it will be some time ere I trespass again on your space. Respectfully,

GEORGE MILLER.

83, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

September 1, 1854.

#### CAMPOR IN CHOLERA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Understanding that you strongly recommend the above, I beg to give you my experience in justification of your recommendation.

For ten days I had occasionally, and at long intervals, very slight tendency to diarrhoea, with a trifling degree of pain, which was checked by strict attention to diet. On Wednesday evening, having some pain without diarrhoea, when at the house of a friend, I was induced to take a small glass of brandy in two cups of tea, and the pain subsided. About ten o'clock, as I was sitting with my family, apparently in good health, I suddenly felt sick and weak, and had scarcely left the room before I became insensible—the usual symptoms of Asiatic cholera manifesting themselves in rapid succession. My wife, having derived great benefit from homoeopathy, at once sent messengers for Mr. Macgregor (the only homoeopathic practitioner, I believe, in Belfast) and for spirits of camphor. Meanwhile, she forced into my mouth some sixty camphor globules, and directly the spirits of camphor arrived, three doses of the latter (two drops on sugar at a time) every two or three minutes, succeeded by about thirty globules of arsenicum. By the time Mr. Macgregor came (in about a quarter of an hour from the commencement of the attack) consciousness had partially returned, but violent vomiting continued; my lips were still blue; I was utterly prostrated, and the extremities were getting cold. He continued the same treatment (saying that he substituted tincture of arsenicum for the globules), and as soon as I could be removed I was put into bed with hot bottles of water. In a short time the pain and sickness subsided, I fell into a drowsy state, the natural warmth returned, profuse perspiration set in (which continued the whole night), and in two or three hours my condition was so satisfactory that the doctor felt justified in leaving, having previously ordered a dose of arsenicum to be administered every hour. At seven the next morning he pronounced me out of danger, and though of course still very weak, I am thankful to say I have had no return of this awful malady.

Being anxious that others may derive benefit from the simple remedies which Providence has so mercifully placed within the reach of all, I overcome my repugnance to publicity, and subscribe myself, dear Sir,

Yours obediently,

Belfast, Sept. 2, 1854.

W. S. DAKIN.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—At a time when so many are falling victims to the cholera; it may be useful to your readers to know the

means which have been successful in checking this disease and saving life. On Friday last, between 8 and 9 o'clock p.m., I was suddenly seized with the usual symptoms of cholera. I immediately took, and continued to take every 10 minutes, three drops of camphorated spirits of wine, went to bed, and had hot water bottles applied to the feet. By 10 o'clock, all the symptoms had abated; but after 11 o'clock, the diarrhoea returned, and the sickness and retching were most distressing. I soon became aware (although scarcely able to speak) that I was suffering violent inflammation of the stomach and bowels; messengers were sent for medical aid, but none could be had immediately; my usual medical attendant was in Berkshire. I desired that a poultice of mustard, mixed with hot vinegar, should be applied to the stomach; this was done for 20 minutes, and I took every 10 minutes a tea-spoonful of arsenicum (12 homoeopathic globules dissolved in a wine glassful of water), and the same of aconite, taking them alternately. By 3 o'clock I obtained relief, and slept for two hours. I awoke, perspiring freely, but suffering spasmodic pains, which were relieved by a few doses of colocyth.

I am assured by my medical attendant, who returned on Saturday, and thoroughly approved the treatment adopted, that the camphor and arsenicum have proved effectual in hundreds of cases; that of all his cholera patients not one has proved fatal, and nearly all have been treated in this manner.

Gratefully recording this merciful deliverance from death, which I and these around me expected as the inevitable result, I earnestly recommend your readers to obtain the camphorated spirits of wine. Arsenicum can only be obtained of a homoeopathic chemist.

I am, Sir, your very truly,

W. F.

London, Sep. 5, 1854.

While inserting the above letters recommending camphor, we would caution our readers against a too free and indiscriminate use of it. A recent number of the *Toronto Colonist* says:—"We are informed that no less than eight persons have been admitted into the lunatic asylum in a state of insanity, occasioned by consuming quantities of camphor to prevent cholera. Some of them carried it about in their pockets, and kept from time to time eating small quantities of it. Others took it dissolved in brandy." In all cases where it was taken in any quantity it produced insanity. It is a fact well known, that a comparatively small quantity of camphor will set a dog mad, and that he will soon afterwards die."

#### CHOLERA ORPHANS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The present time of bereavement and sorrow seems a fitting one to direct the attention of friends of the Widow and Orphan to means of relief. There are many institutions formed for this special object. Law's book of "London Charities" will be a useful guide, and may be purchased for a trifle, or the London Directory may be available. In London there are twenty orphan charities, which admit about five hundred children annually. These schools are for the most part open to all England. Children from earliest infancy are admitted, and they are provided with food, clothing, education, &c., until they are fourteen or fifteen years of age. The value of these schools is thus at once seen. The mode of securing admittance may be known, and the requisite forms of application obtained, of the secretaries of any of the institutions. Now that the cholera is prevailing, it becomes the duty of the active, the healthy, and the benevolent, to direct and to encourage the poor and the bereaved, and more especially is it the duty of the wealthy to contribute of their substance for their relief. A kind word and a good deed will now tell amazingly upon the broken-down and the nervous; and who is not nervous now? It is not the poor only which suffer. The noble, the intellectual, and the wealthy, are not safe from the scourge.

During the last visitation of the cholera, some of the orphan charities in London received additional children. It is to be hoped they will do so again; but without extra aid from the public, it is scarcely to be expected, as the high price of provisions and clothing during the past year has severely tested their stability, and obliged some of them to reduce their numbers. Where the charities are known to be well regulated, let the stream of benevolence flow. The clergy and ministers of various denominations can afford material aid in this respect. I trust they will take the hint, and thus evince the true charities of the Gospel. And you, Sir, as the editor of a widely-circulated journal, can, by a few strokes of your pen, so guide public charity as to make it truly blessed to the poor and needy, in this their period of desolation.

Your obedient servant,

32, Ludgate-hill.

JOSEPH SOUL.

Miss Fredrika Bremer, the celebrated Swedish novelist, has published in the *Times* an article in which she sketches out a plan for a Universal Association of Women. The object of the union is to be an alliance which shall extend "its healing, regenerating influence over the whole world." The definite propositions for carrying this great idea into effect are as follows:—1. There is to be a committee in the capital of each country, which shall enter into communication with all the female societies in that land, and master the condition of them all. 2. The central committee will communicate with similar central committees in all other countries. 3. The communications shall be made by circulars, post-paid, once, at least, in every year. Among the specific objects which Miss Bremer points out to the attention of her fair sisters as especially worthy of their regard are the education of children, the amelioration of the condition of prisoners, the care of the sick and aged, and the encouragement of all institutions and means tending to promote such purposes. The *Times*, in a leading article, treats the plan of the lady as "the mere illusion of an amiable enthusiast," and believes that "a woman must be left to select the objects of her sympathy for herself, and that any attempt to drill her into the measured step of a battalion of charity marching to the relief of the world in general would most signally break down."

\* One ounce of pure camphor dissolved in a pint of rectified spirit of wine, and kept in a stoppered bottle.



## Foreign and Colonial News.

## SPAIN.

Intelligence from Madrid is interesting and important. On the morning of the 28th ult. Queen Christina, in company with her husband the Duke of Rianzares, left Madrid for Portugal, with the consent of the Government. Queen Christina, it is stated, had recourse to Lord Howden in her difficulties, and he mediated between her and the Government. She at first refused to depart without her children, but at last agreed to set out in any manner which General San Miguel might see fit to propose. She was escorted by Brigadier Garrigo and a squadron of Farnesio cavalry, and took the road towards Estremadura and Portugal. They went out by a door at the back of the Palace, and through the Campo del Moro, and so to the bridge of Segovia, where the Estremadura road commences. Queen Christina looked seventy years of age, and the Duke of Rianzares was also much altered. When the carriage drove off, the ladies of the court appeared at the palace windows, and waved adieu with their handkerchiefs. The National Guards on duty at the palace appeared on the roof. The Queen shed abundance of tears on taking leave of her mother. Christina was as firm as a rock. Addressing some general officers near her she exhorted them to be faithful to the dynasty.

A decree was signed at the same time sequestering the property of the Queen Mother in Spain, and stopping her pension (more than £30,000 a-year) till the pleasure of the Cortes was known on the subject. The decree was signed by all the ministers but not by the Queen. News of her departure rapidly spread, and deputations from the clubs thronged Espartero's door to protest against the breach of the distinct pledge given to the people on this subject. As the day advanced there was a good deal of agitation. At four o'clock all the hackney carriages quitted their stands. There were numerous groups at the corner of every street; citizens in plain clothes turned out of their houses with shouldered muskets, and, although they were probably national guards whose uniforms were not yet ready, the public were much alarmed. The rattle was beaten in all directions.

The barricades were run up with cries of "Down with Espartero!" "Down with O'Donnell!" We are betrayed." General San Miguel, on his way to Puerta del Sol on horseback, was surrounded by the populace, and subjected to a sort of cross-examination. He was fain to protest that he had nothing to do with a decision come to in a ministerial council. In answer to the deputation which waited upon Espartero to inform him of the alarming state of the city, the Duke of Victoria replied that, "Faithful now as he had ever been to his motto, 'Let the national will be accomplished,' he desired that all the principal corps of Madrid, namely the Consultative Junta, the Provincial Deputation, the Ayuntamiento, and the National Guard, should name commissioners who should forthwith attend the Council of Ministers, and manifest to them the true and sincere expression of the people's wishes." This reply was considered by the deputation to whom it was addressed more clever than satisfactory. At six o'clock in the evening dense columns of armed people marched up and down the principal streets, reminding one of Paris in the days of June. These armed bands halted frequently before placards (*bandos*), calling upon the people to arm in consequence of the treason of the government. They cried "Down with the government," and resumed their march. However, Espartero found many defenders among the crowd, and late in the evening opinion took a decided turn in his favour. The barricades were made under the eyes of the National Guard, and in some instances they were politely asked to fall back a step to allow the paving stones to be pulled up. Officers of the line were seen directing the construction of barricades, laughing all the time. One of them went to fetch bread and wine for the workmen. These officers encouraged the disposition of the mob to think well of Espartero, and at last the very men who made the barricades were the most forward to cry, "Vive Espartero!" "Espartero is deceived!" "Liberty for ever!" The National Guard seemed determined not to fire upon the people. After marching about a good deal, they sat down on the foot pavement and quietly watched the process of building barricades. As night set in, the windows of most of the houses were illuminated. At length the following proclamation by Espartero was placarded:

The government has considered the departure of Queen Christina as a necessity required for the safety of the country.

It believes in its conscience that the measures it has taken will answer to the judgment of the Cortes on the subject.

National Guards, people of Madrid, reflect with your hands upon your hearts, in what state the government found this question from the hands of the revolution of July. The government, as the friend of liberty, and as, above all else, a loyal government, has faithfully fulfilled the promise it gave to the Madrid junta that Queen Christina should not leave the capital furtively either by day or by night. The government, on its responsibility, has desired not to transmit to the Cortes a legacy fatal to the destinies of the country."

In conclusion the proclamation recommended the Spanish people to mistrust the enemies of the nation, who were endeavouring to divide the great liberal party; and entreated them to believe that liberty would be maintained, and could incur no danger so long as the conqueror of Luchana, the general who had raised at Vicalvaro the standard of morality, dignity, and independence, should be at the head of the Government. This proclamation was signed, "For the Council of Ministers, the Duke of Victoria."

The more the subject was discussed, however, the

more general the opinion became that Christina was a great embarrassment well got rid of. In the middle of the night, when the people who had made the barricades sat down tired by the side of them to smoke cigarettes, the National Guard marched forward, and demolished their work without opposition; and thus the campaign terminated to the substantial satisfaction of all parties. About 200 arrests were made in the course of the night.

The dissolution of the clubs, especially of the "Circle of the Union," seems to have been attended with less difficulty. At a meeting of the club, the National Guards marched in, and the members marched out. A deputation of various public bodies afterwards waited on Espartero, and it is stated that he convinced them how necessary perfect tranquillity was for the safety of the country and the public credit. All the bodies and individuals there assembled pledged themselves to support the Government. Espartero spoke very decidedly, demolishing the belief that was entertained that he had been repeatedly outvoted in the Council of Ministers, and had yielded to the majority, and that this was particularly the case with respect to the banishment of Queen Christina. He declared that the determination had been unanimously taken by the Council of Ministers; that he himself had been the first to advocate it, and, taking O'Donnell's hand he declared the perfect and cordial harmony prevailing among the ministers. O'Donnell, too, spoke warmly and energetically, and confirmed all that Espartero had advanced with respect to the good understanding between them. "We all die together," he said, "or we will give liberty to this unfortunate country."

A royal decree pronounces the dissolution of all the political associations of the kingdom. No political societies will be allowed until the Cortes shall have enacted a law respecting the right of meeting. The electoral committees are not to be affected by this decree. A royal order has been issued directing all military chiefs and officers not on active service, and those who are *en retraite* and not domiciled at Madrid, to return to their homes. The same order directs that all who persisted in the last insurrection, or who were taken with arms in their hands, shall be brought before a council of war.

A decree of the civil government of Madrid prescribes that all arms not in possession of the national guard or of the army are to be delivered up within 24 hours, on pain of persecution.

The Government has published the state of the public treasury, which is most deplorable. The plunder of the late Ministers even extended to the extraordinary resources to which they had recourse. The contributions obtained under the forced loan have disappeared, and the revenue of Cuba is anticipated for the next two years and a half. The adventurers who had suspended the constitution and stifled the press took advantage of their uncontrolled authority to pillage the treasury, and they leave a deficit of six million sterling behind them. Espartero succeeded, however, in borrowing about £500,000 from the bankers of Madrid, to meet the most pressing demands of the public service.

The suppression of the Queen's body-guard, a useless appendage of royalty, will save £14,000 a-year. The Queen at first refused to sign the decree, and stormed and raved, but was obliged to submit.

## CONSTITUTIONAL STRUGGLE IN DENMARK.

The great meeting of merchants, bankers, and the trading-classes, convened by the Society for Upholding the Popular Constitution of 1849, took place in the Casino, at Copenhagen, on the 29th ult. The Casino, capable of accommodating 3,000 persons, was crowded, and the assembly would have been much greater but for the prohibition of open-air meetings. The chair was taken by Mr. C. E. Fensler, formerly one of the representatives of Copenhagen in parliament. The commercial and moneyed classes were never before so fully represented in any public meeting in the capital of Denmark. The proceedings were of a most business-like character. The following were the resolutions proposed, and unanimously adopted:—

1. We regard the method pursued by the state council, in advising the King to issue the "ordinance of the 26th July last, respecting a plan for the common affairs of the Danish monarchy, to contradict not only the express assurances given by the Government, but also the direct enactments of the constitution."

2. In the directions laid down by this ordinance for the composition and arrangement of the common supreme council, and the paragraphs giving it only a consultative voice in all questions of legislation and finance, we see a denial of those principles which are essential to a free constitution, and on which our own ground-law is built.

3. We rely on the unity and firmness of the Parliament in its contest with a ministry which can no longer pretend to the confidence of the country, after having advised for the whole state as well as for the separate state-lands, so-called constitutions, so opposed to the Danish ground-law; that they can only separate instead of uniting the people, after having hinted an interpretation of the reservation as to Schleswig, quite contrary to its real meaning, as admitted by the state-council itself on the 13th of February, 1852—an interpretation which, used as a pretext for attacking that constitution to which both King and people have solemnly sworn, may create movements whose consequences no one can foresee.

4. As citizens of a free country, we will all do our utmost that those measures which may be adopted by the Parliament, in defending the rights of the people, shall obtain the practical and general sanction of the whole nation.

Mr. Broberg, who proposed the fourth resolution, warned the meeting that it implied their readiness to stand upon an impeachment of the ministry and the refusal of taxes, should such an extreme become necessary; but it was adopted with enthusiasm. A large sum was raised as the first portion of a fund "for supporting the patriots dismissed from office by a tyrannical cabinet for their votes in parliament, and for the assistance of the national press against illegal and ruinous prosecutions." Mr. Adler, who proposed it, gave a thousand Danish dollars.

Mr. Moltke is appointed President, and Mr. Buchwald Vice-President of the new Council of State.

## AMERICA.

Papers from all parts of the country are filled with

loud lamentations of the drought that prevails. At the South and West the crops are suffering severely. The earth all around New York is parched up and thirsty.

The grand jury of Boston, after due investigation, failed to find a bill against Edward Crane, the late President of the Vermont Central Railroad, who was charged with fraudulently issuing stock of that company.

The results of the August elections are in general favourable to the Opposition. The Administration have carried North Carolina by a decidedly decreased majority, and have lost ground in Missouri. The Whigs have for the first time carried Iowa on anti-Nebraska grounds.

A dreadful slave-story comes from Mississippi State. A planter was grievously diseased; every one but a slave-girl deserted him; by her care he recovered. With gratitude and affection to his benefactor, he took her to Cincinnati, Ohio, executed to her a deed of manumission, had it recorded, returned to Mississippi, and there married her in legal form. They lived together affectionately for many years, rearing a family of children, and, as he lay upon his deathbed, by will he divided his property between his wife and children. His brothers, hearing of his death, came forward and demanded the property. The widow and children were indignant at the demand. They too were seized; and the validity of that marriage was tried before Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi; who decided that the whole matter was a fraud upon the law of slavery—that the property belonged to the collateral heirs. The widow was sold by the surviving brothers; the children were bid off at public auction; and both mother and children now toil in chains or sleep in servile graves.

Thomas Garratt, in the United States, aged seventy years, was tried for having aided the escape of fifteen slaves at one time, and was fined in 8,000 dollars, while his entire property was estimated at 5,500 dollars. After the action, the sheriff unrelenting said:—"Well, now, Garratt, we have made you a beggar in your old age, and I think you had better learn to mind your own business, and let other people alone." "Yes," said Garratt, "in my old age ye have made a beggar of me; but, old as I am, I have not lived altogether in vain, for I have the names of 1,400 slaves that I have aided to escape; and if these know of any poor fugitive that wants a friend to-night, send him to old Thomas Garratt."

A correspondent of the *New York Inquirer*, who has emigrated to the new territory at Kansas, writes home an account of M. Cabet's Icarian colony, which he visited on passing through Nauvoo, Illinois. The admission fee is two hundred and fifty dollars, and permission of leaving the association is not granted except by forfeiting all property there, and by paying an exit or exhumation fee of one hundred and fifty dollars in the bargain. M. Cabet is settling a new Icarian colony on the shores of the upper Missouri, between St. Joseph and Council Bluffs. The Nauvoo colony comprises about one hundred and fifty persons. Amongst them are many lovely Parisian and Marseilles girls, who, shipped from Havre to New Orleans, and from New Orleans to this place, without ever coming in contact with Americans, just live on the shores of the Mississippi as they would on the shores of the Seine or Rhone, laughing life away, and generally bent upon getting married before they are sixteen. They have no churches. Their religion, they say, is in their hearts. A few only speak a few broken words of English. They never employ nor ask for employment, and thus keeping aloof from the natives, they grow up in the same ignorance of America as a peasant of Burgundy, the very incarnation of egotism under the shape of Communism. Their organisation is that of a large boarding-house, the boarders pledging themselves to take no interest in anything out of the walls of the boarding-house.

Female medical practitioners seem to thrive in the United States. A New York paper says:—"The fifth annual announcement of the Philadelphia Female College states that the success of those who have graduated at that institution and engaged in practice, has realised the most sanguine expectations. It is stated that the receipts of several, for their first year's practice, has been over one thousand dollars, and the success of all in this respect has been very encouraging. Mrs. Doctor Clark, of Boston, who graduated about two years ago, has sailed for Paris, to avail herself of the medical and surgical advantages which so pre-eminently distinguish that city."

## THE ANTI-SLAVERY STRUGGLE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The struggle for the possession of Kansas between the Free-soilers and the Slave-owners had assumed gigantic proportions. In many of the Northern States, societies have been formed to assist emigrants in locating themselves in the new territory. In Massachusetts, the Legislature had granted a charter to an "Emigrants Aid Company," with a capital of five millions of dollars. This company has sent on a party to the territory, and has already established thirty young men at a place called Worcester, on the river Kansas. In New York a similar company has been formed. These companies propose to forward Emigrants to Kansas, and to locate them on the land, at rates cheaper than can be done by individuals. The New York Company go much greater lengths: they are building a line of steamers, and they propose to establish agencies throughout Europe in the manner of the present agencies, who shall sell tickets not only for America, (as at present,) but for any part of the Western country to which the purchasers may desire to go. Thus, with a ticket obtained at Mannheim, or Hamburg, or Cork, the German or Irish peasant will, as they anticipate, be able to go in comfort and at a reasonable expense from his home in Europe to the



farthest West in America; where, planted on land, near the possessions of the company, he will by his industry soon repay more than any possible loss the company may suffer in his transportation. This "fall" they hope to plant 20,000 men upon the Kansas territory, drawn from American sources. The origin of the movement, which speculation has made its own, was to preserve the land from the slave-owners, and insure a free constitution to Kansas. The companies, however, look beyond this territory, and talk of planting free colonies in Mexico and even Virginia.

A convention, composed of the opponents of the Nebraska bill, the call for which was made a month ago, assembled on Wednesday, the 16th ult., at Saratoga, New York. The representation comprised delegates from the congressional districts of the State. The objects of this gathering were to enter a protest against the Bill for organising, without the prohibitory Slavery clause, the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and to make nominations for State offices for the ensuing fall election. They adjourned without making any nominations, but confined their proceedings to a general hostility against the aggressions of the south, sustained by the Federal Government. The Convention was not confined to any particular partisan representation. Whigs, Democrats, and these subdivided into many intermediate grades of Abolitionists, Free Soilers, &c., composed the bulk.

To the heterogeneous mass which forms the aggregate of political opinion at this time in the United States, we have to add the amalgamation of the "Know-Nothing," or native American party. This party, which is deadly hostile to foreigners, particularly Irish Catholics, is gaining every political election throughout the States, whenever it has united with another party. In most instances it has formed a coalition with the Whig candidates. At the next Presidential election it will constitute a controlling political element. Already a prominent Whig Senator, the Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, is spoken of as their candidate for the Presidency.

#### THE DAY OF HUMILIATION AND PRAYER IN INDIA.

We have already mentioned that Sunday, the 16th of July, was generally observed all over India as a day of humiliation and prayer for the success of the British arms, by the natives as well as the Europeans. The Hindoos and Parsees concurred in the celebration. Two of the prayers have been published in the papers, and will excite interest for their novelty. One of them, prepared by a Brahmin, is as follows:—

##### PRAYER TO THE SUPREME Ishwar.

(In the Marathi verse called *Pad*.)

Innumerable evils are accruing from war;  
Except the Lord of the Universe there is no peace-maker;  
Let the *danka* (drum) proclaim him the true Saviour;  
Let it sound for Thee the great protector of thy worshippers;  
The name Protector of the Universe is suitable to Thee;  
There is no one in our difficulties but Thou alone.  
Innumerable soldiers are dying to fight.  
Their spouses are making great lamentation;  
Their poor children are suffering distress;  
The learned Hindus cannot even describe their misery;  
The attention of princes is directed to war;  
A stop is put to invaluable works;  
Universal destruction is everywhere occurring;  
There is dishonour to Thee from this destruction.  
All commerce is stopped;  
There is fear about sending goods to other lands;  
Conspirators have arisen and devoted themselves to plunder;  
On these accounts immeasurable loss is occurring;  
In this manner war is the destroyer of wealth;  
People are making great lamentation;  
Wherefore, O Lord, be Thou the Saviour from this ocean of calamity;  
Be to all the Pointer of the Good Path.

This was followed by another poetical prayer, addressed to Vishnu under the name Hari, the scope of which is much the same as that which we have now quoted. Great difficulty was felt in giving sociality to the Hindoo worship, which, it is well known, is generally of a personal or household character, each worshipper muttering a sentence or two, and presenting his own offerings for himself and relatives; but an attempt at several places was the next day made by the Brahmins at a *katha*, or discourse, suited to the occasion, which some of those concerned in getting it up have pronounced a failure. The feats of Rama and Krishna seemed very incongruous when viewed in the light of modern warfare. The meetings held at the principal pagodas finally went off very much in the form of conversation and news-mongering. At Mumbadavie, the Hom, or sacred fire, was kindled, but no sacrifice was offered to the goddess. Her votaries rang the pagoda bells with unusual loudness, to let her know of their arrival and departure. A distribution of sugar, which had been offered to Rama at the Thakurdwar temple, was made among his votaries before they separated. The Mohammedans seem to have been somewhat out in their arrangements for the occasion; but the cause of Turkey as well as Britain was not altogether forgotten by them. To the Parsees must be given the credit of having first, of the native sects, moved in this matter, traditional usage having authorised them in so doing. The assembly of them at their principal ateshgahs, or fire temples, was unprecedentedly great. Their service there was principally conducted in the ancient Zend language, the priests being the great officials. A prayer in the vernacular, however, was also used. It was addressed to the Supreme, and was the following:—

I offer my prayer to Thee, O glorious and exalted God, that the Sovereign of this realm may have the victory with honour and triumph in the war. May the Sovereign of sovereigns inspire with wisdom, and endow with strength, her army and navy. Long live the Sovereign, and may the empire flourish. May God annihilate her enemies, and may His blessing rest upon her. May He

watch over all these events, and destroy the enemy. I make my prayer and supplication unto Thee, Almighty God, that success may attend the cause of our Queen in the field of battle. May the Queen continue her rule in justice and mercy, and may her name and her power be handed down to many generations. May she ever maintain, in all its integrity, her exalted position, which is illumined with light and glory. Such is my prayer.

In most of the Roman Catholic churches, also, prayers were offered up for Britain.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

An electric telegraph is to be forthwith constructed between Cairo and Alexandria.

The Nile is rising very slowly this year, to the perilling of next year's crops.

From the coasts of the Baltic, and from Poland and the interior of Germany, the reports of the harvest are favourable.

The "liquor law" is rigidly enforced in Massachusetts. The landlord of the Market Hotel, at Cambridge, has been fined 350 dollars, and sent to prison for four years, for eighteen violations of the statute.

The last advices from America say that a harvest great almost beyond precedent is expected; yet farmers are holding back their stocks in hopes of a demand from Europe, which is quite unlikely to arise.

There has been a great bull-fight at Madrid; the proceeds to be devoted to the wounded, widows, and orphans of the late revolution.

A letter from Berne says:—"The affluence of strangers here resembles the ancient migration of nations. At every step one meets with Englishmen, Americans, and Italians, besides Frenchmen and Germans without number. The baths of Baden, a small place in the canton of Argovie, numbers now nearly 6,000 visitors."

Some fragments of the lost steam-ship, *City of Glasgow*, were seen by the master of a British vessel on the 12th instant, in lat. 41.56, lon. 56.05. They consisted of a chest marked "*City of Glasgow*," in a wreath of laurel. A plank about 12 feet long belonging to the ship, and having some letters on it, which at that time could not be read, was near the chest.

The Royal Danish Railway has been completed, and a direct communication is thus opened for passengers and merchandise from the North Sea to the Baltic. An experimental trip was made on the 21st ultimo, and the official inauguration of the line is expected to take place in the course of a few weeks. Travellers leaving London on Saturday evening will then be enabled to breakfast at Flensburg, a Baltic port, on Monday morning.

The loss of three ships by fire is reported. The *Townsend*, bound to Valparaiso, was burnt off Cape Horn; the crew took to the boats; two were capsized, and twelve men were drowned; the other reached a port. The *William the Conqueror*, from Barbadoes to London, was destroyed on the 9th July; the crew were picked up from the boats, and brought to Liverpool: the chief mate was badly burnt. The Dutch brig-of-war, *Sumatra*, has been consumed in Kema harbour, in the Molucca seas; loss, £30,000.

The journey of the French Emperor from Bordeaux to Paris on Monday week, was effected in eleven hours, being about thirty miles an hour, including stoppages—a rate of railway travelling considered rapid in France. His Majesty will remain at the Tuileries until his departure for Boulogne, which is fixed for the beginning of September. The *Moniteur*, in giving an account of the arrival adds:—"His Majesty is in excellent health. The Empress will prolong her residence at Biarritz until the middle of September. The sea-bathing has been of the greatest advantage to her Majesty."

The Universal Jubilee, so long announced as being contemplated by the Pope, is now said by the *Ami de la Religion* to have been already proclaimed, and fixed to take place in October or November next. The objects of it will be to obtain:—1. Peace between Christian princes; 2. The appeasing of the spirit of revolt and sedition; 3. The cessation of cholera and famine; and, 4. That the Holy Spirit may enlighten the Pope with respect to the dogmatic decision of the immaculate conception question, which he is about to render. It is confirmed that all Catholic bishops will be convoked at Rome, to assist in establishing the true faith of the church on the latter point.

The Riff pirates have submitted to the French steamer *Newton*. The *Newton* reached the coast early in August; and off Cape Tres Forcas she was saluted with a fire of musketry, which she effectually returned with grape, canister, and shell. Three fellows then swam off to the ship, sent by the chiefs to beg for mercy. The captain, however, refused to treat with them; and they swam back, returning with three old chiefs. These men said they were anxious to be friends with the French and English, to trade with them, and to see them in their country. "To seal their promise of never molesting any other vessel, they fetched a bullock off, and sacrificed it to their gods, on the deck of the *Newton*. They hamstringed it first, making it fall on its knees before the officers, and then cut its throat. The sailors of the steamer, of course, did the remainder of the ceremony." The captain went ashore, and the people were very respectful. He took three chiefs as hostages, and left them at Tangier.

Oxford is at present favoured with a "model" mayor—Mr. R. J. Spiers; who wins golden opinions by giving promenade concerts in the Town-hall, with exhibition of paintings, photographs, microscopes, &c.; and when he has assembled a thousand people for these intellectual enjoyments, he generously provides them with material "refreshments." One night he receives the townsfolk, on another he welcomes one thousand of the school-children, and gives them a concert. Something like a Mayor!

#### GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The following circular has been addressed to the London newspapers by the board:—"On entering upon the duties of this office, the president of the board at once addressed a letter to the metropolitan boards of guardians, with respect to the arrangements for preventing, when possible, or mitigating, the visitation of epidemic cholera now so widely prevalent through London, offering the co-operation of the board in carrying out the directions issued by the late board. Answers more or less satisfactory have been sent by most of the boards of guardians, some accepting the board's offer, advice, and assistance; others declining it, and stating the arrangements they have made for the execution of their duties under the directions referred to; others stating generally that they have made the necessary arrangements without describing what these are,—while from some no answer has yet been received. Notice having thus been given to the metropolitan guardians of the board's readiness to aid them, if they required it, the board has now to discharge the not less important duty of ascertaining how far arrangements have been made by the guardians in execution of the board's directions for preventing the spread of the disease, or for placing medical aid and information within the reach of all. To ascertain this it will be necessary to bring under skilled and impartial observation the districts of the metropolis where the epidemic prevails. For this purpose six additional medical inspectors have been appointed, who will at once enter upon their functions, and where boards of guardians are found to have neglected their duty in relation to the epidemic, the General Board of Health will do its utmost to enforce that duty, in so far as it is empowered by law. With a view to give additional weight to the recommendations and directions of the General Board of Health, in cases where medical questions must be dealt with, the board has been empowered to appoint a medical council, including some of the most distinguished members of all branches of the medical profession, of whose advice and suggestions the board may avail itself when necessary. A scientific investigation has also been directed by the board into the conditions attendant on the epidemic in the metropolis, to embrace both microscopical, meteorological, chemical, and medical branches of inquiry, and the arrangements for the several classes of observations have been already made, or are in progress."

In the parish of St. James, Westminster, where an alarming outbreak of the epidemic has just taken place, the board has at once directed a house-to-house visitation, and it is most desirable that boards of guardians throughout the metropolis should have ready all the machinery for setting such visitations on foot at a moment's notice, in accordance with the directions contained in the General Board's instructional minute, which has been sent to them all.

The following simple suggestions as to precautions to be observed by all at this time have been circulated:—

##### PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

Apply to a medical man immediately in case of looseness of the bowels, as it may bring on cholera.  
Do not take any salts or other strong medicine without proper advice.

Beware of drink, for excess in beer, wine, or spirits, is likely to be followed by cholera.

Avoid eating meat that is tainted or unwholesome, decayed or unripe fruit, and stale fish or vegetables.

Avoid fasting too long. Be moderate at meals.

Avoid great fatigue, or getting heated and then chilled.

Avoid getting wet, or remaining in wet clothes.

Keep yourself clean, and your body and feet as dry and as warm as your means and occupation will permit.

Keep your rooms well cleaned and lime-washed; open the windows as often as possible; remove all dirt and impurities immediately.

Use chloride of lime or of zinc to remove any offensive smells.

If there are any dust or dirt heaps, foul drains, bad smells, or other nuisances in the house or neighbourhood, make complaint without delay to the local authorities having legal power to remove them, or, if there be no such authorities, or you do not know who they are, complain to the board of guardians.

#### THE HARVEST AND THE PRICE OF BREAD.

Another week of extraordinarily fine weather has enabled farmers to make great progress with harvest, and in the more forward districts the crops have been for the most part secured: further north the work is not so far advanced; but considerable progress has been made in the South of Scotland, and even in the most backward localities the corn has been matured more rapidly than usual, in consequence of the great heat experienced for some weeks past. It is yet too early to speak positively as to the general result of the harvest; but as far as we are at present able to judge, we are inclined to estimate the yield of all the grain and pulse crops, excepting Beans, at over an average. Nearly all the corn that has been carted during the last fortnight has been got into the stack-yards in excellent condition—indeed, so dry as to be fit for immediate use. With regard to Wheat, we have heard of numerous well-authenticated cases of extraordinary produce from a given number of acres, and no better proof of the superiority of the quality can be given than the fact that the weight ranges in most instances from 61 to 64 lbs. per bushel. It is now evident that the appearances of blight in white Wheat, of which a good deal was said before cutting was commenced, were not of serious consequence, and with the exception of that portion of the crop which was carried during the wet weather (the first week in August), the condition is likely to be more uniformly dry than in any season for some years past. This circumstance is one of great importance, inasmuch as



it will enable the new Wheat to be manufactured into Flour with a smaller mixture of old than usual: had the case been otherwise, some inconvenience might have been caused, as stocks of old Wheat, of home growth, are all but exhausted. The Potato disease seems to be very general; it may, perhaps, have been more or less checked by the dry hot weather, still a considerable portion of the crop will be lost; as, however, the breadth planted was large, the loss is not likely to be very severely felt in a season like the present, when almost all the other productions of the soil have given so abundant a return.—*Mark Lane Express.*

A good deal of dissatisfaction prevails in certain districts that the fall in the value of wheat has not been followed by a corresponding decline in the price of flour. Wheat has fallen considerably, but the flour has not been reduced at all in proportion, so that the public are paying fully three-halfpence per 4lb. loaf more for bread than they ought to pay, according to the market value for wheat. In consequence of the high price of bread at Taunton, a handbill was extensively circulated suggesting the formation of a Bread Consumers' Company, 200 shares at 2s. 10s. each. The bakers, in alarm, met the next day, and reduced the price of the 4lb. loaf from 7½d. to 6½d.

The country papers last week were unanimous in their report of the favourable condition of the crops, and it is generally stated that a greater breadth of corn will be gathered this year than last; the yield and quality of the grain are highly spoken of, but in many places, the scarcity of field labourers to gather in the harvest is complained of.

During the last week there was a considerable reduction in the price of grain in all the principal markets of Devonshire. The weather has been so delightful for harvest operations that a very large number of farmers did not attend the market, but remained home in their harvest fields. In some districts the wheat crops have all been gathered in, and the barley harvest is now progressing rapidly. In Exeter market, on Friday, the price of new wheat was quoted at from 6s. 6d. to 7s. per bushel; and prime old wheat, 7s. to 7s. 6d. ditto. At Tiverton great market wheat was down to 6s. 6d. and 7s. 8d. per bushel; and at North Tawton, Torrington, and other country markets it was also down. The harvest prospects are so gratifying, that it is expected that wheat will be further reduced in another fortnight to 6s., and by some it is thought that it will be as low as 5s. per bushel. Bread is now 7½d. to 7½d. per 4lb. loaf, and it is confidently expected that it will in a very short time be reduced to 6d. There have been several important agricultural sales during the past week, and stock generally has fetched high prices.

Respecting the potato disease in Ireland the *Nation* says:—It cannot be denied that the disease has made its appearance almost universally. The potatoes daily offered for sale in our markets for the last three weeks exhibited unmistakable symptoms of the unfortunate blight, but we are happy to state that there is a visible improvement in the appearance of the present supply. The latest reports from the provincial markets contains satisfactory assurance to the same effect. The warmth of the last few days has tended more to this result than the most approved system of cropping and cutting. The result of our inquiries is a firm opinion that the staple food of our peasantry—the mealy, mushy potato—is placed beyond the reach of destruction from disease, and that this year's supply will not fall short, at least, of the proportion yielded last year.

The *Times* and its correspondents strongly advocate the appointment of a day of public thanksgiving for the abundant harvest.

#### ASCENT OF MONT BLANC BY AN ENGLISH LADY.

A tourist, writing from Chamouni on the 26th ult. says:—"It may be interesting to some of your readers to learn, that the ascent of Mont Blanc has just been accomplished by an English lady. On arriving here from Genoa on Thursday evening, I found the whole village in a state of commotion in consequence of this event. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, a gentleman and lady who reside near London, accompanied by nine guides, and by a boy of the village 16 years old, started from Chamouni to make the ascent on Sunday morning last, about eight o'clock. They arrived at the Grands Mulets at four o'clock in the afternoon, and passed the night in the hut the guides have recently erected there; at half-past three the next morning they continued their journey, and after meeting with difficulties of no ordinary character, succeeded in reaching the summit at about half-past two p.m. They rested there about ten minutes, when the anxiety of the guides respecting the weather induced them to commence the descent, and they got back to the Grands Mulets at six o'clock, and passed another night in the hut. On the Wednesday morning they returned thence to Chamouni, and they found this to be the most difficult part of their journey, in consequence of the descent of avalanches. They succeeded, however, in surmounting every obstacle, and were welcomed on their arrival at the village by the firing of cannon, the forming of a triumphal procession, and every other demonstration of enthusiastic applause.

"A fête was given the next evening in the courtyard of the Hotel de Londres, which probably surpassed anything of the kind ever seen in Chamouni, not excepting that which took place after Mr. Albert Smith's ascent. Mrs. Hamilton had so far recovered from her fatigue as to be able to join the dancers, and she did so with much spirit. From a conversation I had with her upon this occasion, I found that neither she nor her husband suffered from the rarefaction of the air at the summit, although several of the guides were so utterly prostrated that they fell upon their faces as

soon as they reached the top. She spoke in the warmest terms of the two guides, Jean and Victor Tairray, who paid her the utmost attention during the whole route. An avalanche of immense size fell as they were passing the Grand Plateau, and in its course went over a part of the track they had crossed but a few minutes before, and completely filled a crevasse beneath, said by the guides to be twenty-five feet wide and forty-feet deep.

"This is the first time the top of Mont Blanc has ever been reached by an English lady, although two women have before made an attempt successfully, one being a French lady of Geneva, Mdlle. D'Angeville, and the other a peasant in the neighbourhood of Chamouni.

"Two other ascents have been made this season, both during the present month; one by a Mr. Birkbeck, and the other by a Mr. Blackwell. Dr. Talbot, an American gentleman, has commenced the ascent to-day, and is now at the Grands Mulets, where he will pass the night, and, if the weather permit him, will continue his journey to-morrow. It has been so unfavourable during the latter part of the day that it is doubtful whether he will accomplish his wishes so soon, but he has expressed his intention to remain upon the rocks for a week rather than return unsuccessful."

#### VERDICT OF THE COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUTENANT PERRY.

On Monday morning Lieutenant Perry was summoned before Lieutenant-Colonel Garrett, in the officers' mess-room, at the Sheet-street barracks, Windsor, who, in the presence of Major Maxwell and Adjutant M'Alister, read over to him the sentence of the Horse Guards, which had been confirmed by Her Majesty.

"First Charge.—For having in a certain letter, dated Windsor Barracks, July 24, 1864, and addressed to Colonel the Hon. Arthur Upton, president of the court-martial then and there assembled for the trial of Lieutenant Thomas Fergus Greer, which bore the signature of the prisoner, and was then and there delivered to the said Colonel Upton, made the following slanderous statement respecting his commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Garrett—viz.: 'That after repeated acts of violence against myself (meaning the prisoner) by the officers of the 46th (while the regiment was in Dublin) in my bed-room, I reported the circumstances to Colonel Garrett, who reproached me, and called me a fool for my pains'—he (the said prisoner) then well knowing that so much of the said statement as related to Lieutenant-Colonel Garrett—viz., the words 'who reproached me and called me a fool for my pains'—was false."—Acquitted.

"Second.—For having in the said letter made the following further statement:—'I then patiently submitted to a series of indignities, when I complained to Major Maxwell, who represented the facts to Colonel Garrett, upon which he gave the offenders a reprimand. So weak was the effect of the reprimand or caution given by Colonel Garrett, that, though the acts of aggression were discontinued, I was persecuted in other ways until I threatened to appeal to the General of the district, and sent a letter to that effect to Colonel Garrett; on it being known that I was determined upon such a course I was earnestly entreated by several of my brother officers to forbear making any complaint. I did forbear, and from that time I was relieved from any repetition of the annoyances and indignities under which I had formerly laboured; he (the prisoner) then well knowing that so much of the said statement with reference to Colonel Garrett was false, and that he (the prisoner) had never made any threat to Colonel Garrett, either by word of mouth or in writing, that he would appeal to the General of the district.'—Guilty.

"Third.—For having on the 21st of July, 1864, at Windsor, when examined as a witness before the court-martial which was then and there being held for the trial of Lieutenant Thomas Fergus Greer, in reply to the following question—'Will you swear positively that Captain Nicholas did not reprimand officers against whom you had made a complaint to the commanding officer?' made the following answer:—'I have taken an oath already; Lieutenant Nicholas never, to my knowledge, censured anybody, he himself (meaning Lieutenant Nicholas) having ill-treated others in joining'—he (the prisoner) then well knowing that so much of the said answer as is comprised in the following words—'he himself having ill-treated others in joining,' is false."—Guilty.

"Fourth.—That having on the day and year aforesaid, and at the place aforesaid, in a certain letter addressed and delivered by him (the prisoner) to the Deputy-Judge-Advocate officiating at the trial of Lieutenant Thomas Fergus Greer, made the following statement:—'Major Maxwell has stated on oath that Captain Nicholas never ill-treated young officers; I could put questions to prove that he did, and that he (meaning Captain Nicholas) aids and abets nearly everything of the kind that takes place, he (the prisoner) then well knowing that so much of the said statement as imputed to Captain Nicholas 'that he ill-treated young officers, or aided and abetted others in so doing' was false."—Guilty.

The Court-martial, it therefore appears, acquitted Lieutenant Perry on the first charge, and found him guilty on the second, third, and fourth charges, but recommended him to mercy on account of his youth and inexperience, and his having acted under the ill-advice of his legal adviser. In consequence of which, and also on the ground of the long and meritorious services of the father of the prisoner, the Commander-in-Chief, under the sanction of her Majesty, in dismissing Lieutenant Perry from the service, allows him to sell his commission.

On Monday the Mayor of Windsor received an additional sum of £60 to the subscription-list, of which £20 15s. was from the merchants of Leith, by 5s. subscriptions.

Lieutenant Greer, who was tried upon a charge of

having been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instance:—"For having on or about the night of the 28th or morning of the 29th June last wilfully struck and offered other personal violence to Lieut. Edward James Perry, of the 46th Regiment; and secondly, for having at the same time and place used provoking, insulting, and disgusting language to the said Lieut. Perry, calling him swindler, blackguard, and using other language of an offensive and insulting nature," has been acquitted, but ordered to sell out.

Lieut. Walby was ordered to be severely reprimanded in consequence of his conduct in connexion with the letter written by him to Lieut. Perry, and produced in court after his denying its contents.

#### THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION AND THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

(From the *Patriot*.)

Without impugning the motives of the promoters of this Educational Exhibition, we cannot but observe an evident disposition, on the part of the council, to constitute themselves a quasi-Governmental Board of Education, and to assume the general direction and control of the education of the working classes. In their Educational Exhibition at St. Martin's-hall, the Society of Arts claimed the right of exhibiting or withholding from the public whatever they pleased. In other words, having invited the different societies to exhibit, they became their own exhibitors, removing from their walls whatever they did not approve, and simply displaying just so much as it suited the council to exhibit. Some educational societies and movements they completely ignored; so that the Exhibition can by no means be considered as fairly illustrating the actual state of education or of educational implements in this country. Now, such a power of selection or of exclusion, vested in an irresponsible council, must be regarded as very liable to abuse, and as almost certain to involve injustice; more especially when the views of the council are known to incline very strongly in the direction of a Governmental control of education. It is, we presume, no secret, that Mr. Chester, of the Privy Council Office, the zealous colleague of Sir Kay Shuttleworth, in his State Education projects, is the leading man in the Society of Arts connected with the present Exhibition; and the object of the whole movement is evidently to establish a Government Institute of Education, under a form less adapted to waken popular jealousy, and not requiring the sanction of Parliament. With this view, an attempt is now to be made to render this Exhibition permanent, of the character and aim of which attempt, our readers will judge from the following circular:—

Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, Adelphi, London, August 22, 1864.

SIR,—The Council of the Society of Arts are in communication with her Majesty's Government with reference to rendering the Educational Exhibition permanent, as a public National Museum of Education.

The council are desirous of ascertaining before the present collection is dispersed, how far the exhibitors are willing to co-operate with the society for this purpose; and I am therefore instructed to ask how far you will be disposed to contribute your collection for that object, and whether by way of gift or purchase, and, if the latter, upon what terms, on each of the following assumptions:—

"1. That the Government should become the proprietors on behalf of the public.

"2. That the Government should take upon itself the entire charge of such an Exhibition.

"3. That the Government should merely provide a place for exhibiting them to the public."

The council feel assured, that in a matter of such national importance, exhibitors will be disposed to act liberally where circumstances do not admit of the articles being presented as a free gift.

I shall feel obliged by your reply not later than Monday, the 28th inst.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Secretary.

Now, it will be seen, that upon either of the "assumptions," Government, that is the Committee of Council, is to be either actually or virtually the proprietor of the Museum, and, of course, to have the management of it. The Council of the Society of Arts and the Privy Council are, in this matter, represented by the same individual; and Mr. Chester is, we apprehend, much the same in relation to both, that Mr. Chadwick was to the Board of Health. The whole scheme is Chadwickian,—stealthy, plausible, bureaucratic, and grasping. Not the slightest security is hinted at that future exhibitors shall be admitted on equal terms, or that no undue influence shall be used by the parties entrusted with the management. Now, when we recollect the disposition shown by the Committee of Council on Education to force into circulation the elementary works which they thought fit to adopt, and the strong remonstrances which their interference with the book trade called forth from the most respectable London houses, we cannot but regard with the more suspicion this scheme of a Government "Museum of Education," which might easily be converted into a Government depository for sale. For what purpose can it be deemed necessary that the Government should be in any way connected with it? Under the management of a popular committee, fairly representing the several Educational Societies, there could be no difficulty in raising the requisite funds to defray the necessary charges; and, unless the Museum be under such management, we should recommend all friends to free and Scriptural education to have nothing to do with it.

A Memorial, signed by 284 persons, including the committee, teachers, pupil teachers, and students in training at the Home and Colonial Society in Gray's-inn-road, has been presented to the Privy Council, praying that the Educational Exhibition of the Society



of Arts, at St. Martin's-hall, may be taken up by the Committee of Council on Education, and maintained as a permanent museum of education for the use of teachers in elementary and normal schools and others engaged in education.—*Daily News*.

#### BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held on Thursday last, at 37, New Bridge-street, James Low, Esq., in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. Francis Clowes, read the report, from which the following are extracts:—

The directors have much pleasure in laying their Sixth Annual Report before the members—first, because they have to announce an increase of receipts approaching twice the increase of any preceding year; secondly, because they have to propose another triennial return to the members.

The entire premiums received during each of the two triennial periods now terminated have been, for the first, £4,951,7s. 2d.; for the second, £12,981 15s. 3d. For the year terminating the 30th June, 1854, the total receipts were £10,718 15s. 3d.; of which £5,696 6s. 6d. were premiums and £5,122 9s. 9d. duty.

The result is, that the receipts of the last three years have much more than doubled, indeed, almost trebled those of the first three years; that the increase of the last year has more than equalled that of the second and third together, and not fallen much short of equalling the combined increase of the fourth and fifth years.

The number of new policies issued during the past year was 2,605 for £1,295,679.

Such a rate of increase in the receipts and business justifies the view adopted by the directors in 1841, of making triennial returns from the commencement of the Company, and spreading a portion of the formatory expenses over a number of years, thereby giving to the early insurers a share in the advantages of the Mutual principle. The directors, therefore, propose for your adoption a return of 12½ per cent. on their premiums to such of the policy holders as had been insured with the company for three years and upwards at Midsummer, 1854.

At the next division of profits, in 1857, all who commenced insurance with the company too late to participate this year, will have a return on the whole amount of premiums paid by them up to Midsummer, 1857.

In reviewing the past progress of the company, and the year just concluded, the directors can therefore appeal with confidence to their numerous members and agents to exert themselves to the utmost in obtaining business for the society. The affairs of the company are conducted with the strictest regard to economy; its business is rapidly increasing; all claims have been met without delay; and this very year exemplifies, even at this early stage, the advantage of its great distinguishing principle.

The CHAIRMAN then addressed the shareholders. He said:—When the society was registered, an old friend of mine connected with one of the proprietary companies, said to me, smiling, "Well I will give you a twelvemonth." But I have to congratulate you, gentlemen, that we have now arrived at our sixth anniversary—(hear, hear)—and I think our experience has shown that the principle we have adopted is a sound one. It was, certainly, a bold experiment; for, in carrying out any new undertaking, difficulties must arise that are not anticipated in the starting. For ourselves, we soon found out that starting a society that was likely to grow into considerable magnitude entailed great responsibility on the directors. We met that responsibility as honourable men. We happened, fortunately, to enjoy the good opinion of the public; for, although we are not men of great title, we are all, I believe, known to be men of standing and integrity. (Hear, hear.) But another difficulty presented itself. We were asked, "Suppose there are any serious losses, what security have we that they will be met?" We felt the force of that question; and, in order to set it at rest, and to enable the directors to push the business with more confidence, we raised a guarantee fund of £200,000, (for we thought the fund should be an ample one,) and made a call of 10 per cent.; so that any man might see that, by insuring with us, he would be as safe as though he insured in the Sun or the Phoenix, or any of the oldest and richest offices. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, it appeared to us, that the establishment of a guarantee fund was not in any way innovating on the strict mutuality of our society; and for this reason—the money must come from some source in the event of losses; and those who advance the money must, as a matter of business, be paid for it. But there was this advantage in adopting a guarantee fund over a proprietary company. A proprietary company remains so for ever; not so our Society, because, whenever we get rich enough—which in time I hope we shall do—our position will be this. We shall come to you and say, "Gentlemen, we have now twenty, or thirty, or fifty thousand pounds as a reserve fund; and it is for you to pay off your guarantee if you choose." You will have to decide that question, not the directors. You may possibly think that the present arrangement has worked very well, and that it had better not be disturbed; or you may think otherwise. The matter must be looked at seriously, so as to decide whether we shall pay off the guarantee fund, or throw the advantage into the hands of a future generation. You will see by the report that we have been making a steady progress from year to year, and that our income has, during the past twelve months, nearly doubled that of the preceding year. That, I think, shows that the principle is a sound one. You will all at once see, that the more business we do the greater will be our profits, as the expenses do not increase in proportion to the business. The rapid success of the society, therefore, rests with yourselves. You know the effect of adding members to a society. Each added member may bring another, and thus there is a continued progress. Already we are enabled to make a return of 12½ per cent. to the insured. This,

remember, is not, as some might at first suppose, 12½ per cent. upon this last year's premium, but upon the three years' premium, amounting therefore to 37½ per cent.—a thing not to be despised. For a long time I paid £70 or £80 a year for insurance, and I should say that for forty years I never had a single sixpence returned; but consider what I should have received if I had had the privilege of insuring in a Mutual Society like this. (Hear, hear.) I beg to move the adoption of the report and cash account.

The motion was then put, and unanimously agreed to.

The following resolutions which were spoken to by Mr. Blackett, Mr. Isaac Duxsey, Mr. Turner, Mr. Cuthbertson, Mr. D. Pratt, Mr. W. Groser, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Lindsey, were then unanimously adopted:—

That this meeting cordially agrees with the recommendation of the Directors that 12½ per cent. on their premiums be returned to the insured.

That this meeting congratulates the public on the signal success which has attended the formation of the British Empire Fire Assurance Company on the mutual principle. That it views with approbation the steady and economical, yet diligent manner in which its business has been conducted, and calls upon all its numerous fellow-insurers to co-operate zealously with the Directors in making known the merits and advantages of the company.

That the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman and Board of Directors for the skill, ability, and integrity, with which they had managed the business of the Society. (Applause.)

#### THE WAR.

##### COMPLETE REJECTION OF THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

The *Moniteur* announces that General Benckendorff had arrived at Putha, as the bearer of a despatch to the King of Prussia from the Emperor of Russia. The Emperor returns an absolute refusal to the terms lately offered by the Four Powers.

The following is from Vienna:—On Friday evening Prince Gortschakoff received a despatch, which he delivered to Count Buol early on Saturday morning. The note contained an absolute rejection of the four conditions. The Emperor Nicholas would rather sacrifice his last soldier than accept such propositions. On Saturday a Cabinet Council, at which the Emperor presided, was held. It is not expected that Austria will declare war against Russia, but probably the army of occupation in Wallachia will be immediately raised from 30,000 to 100,000 men. It is believed that the Austrian and Swedish Ministers will leave St. Petersburg.

##### MORE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

No less than eleven ponderous despatches respecting the Eastern question have been presented to the Frankfurt Diet by Austria and Prussia, and published in the German papers. They are for the most part of little interest and out of date—illustrating more than anything the extreme reluctance of those two Powers to offend the Emperor of Russia both in word and deed. In the reply of Count Nesselrode to the Prussian note in support of the Austrian *commemorial*, the "conditions" put forward in a previous protocol are referred to, and the conviction confidentially expressed that—

His Majesty the King is too just to demand of us that we should consent gratuitously to weaken ourselves morally and materially without being certain of obtaining a peace or even a truce. It is, moreover, with satisfaction that we observe, that the Prussian Cabinet is itself penetrated with the correctness of this view, since, while expressing the wish that hostilities should be curtailed and circumscribed, it recognises in advance that this ought to take place on both sides. In pursuance of the pacific inclinations expressed in our answer, it is now put to the Prussian Cabinet to use its interest at Vienna and elsewhere to procure for us the securities so indispensably necessary.

Replying to the above, Baron Manteuffel, on behalf of Prussia, says that the King, taking his stand on the Russian reply, "will renew his efforts at Vienna, and next, in common accord with Austria, at Paris and London, with the object of attaining, on just and practical bases, to some chances of a re-establishment of peace and a good understanding." Still the King of Prussia presses upon his "august brother-in-law" the acceptance of the terms proposed by the Western Powers, which he ludicrously attempts to represent as perfectly compatible with the terms already adopted and expressed at St. Petersburg.

A note from Count Buol, the Austrian Minister, to the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, is, however, of more importance. The Count sets forth that the overtures of Russia were pressed upon the attention of the Western Powers with great assiduity, but the result was null.

The Cabinets of Paris and London have, in fine, observed that the Russian Cabinet had avoided touching on that point of the protocol which ought to have excited its particular attention, and which was, in the opinion of those Cabinets, of the greatest importance, as it implied the necessity of sufficient guarantees against any fresh attack upon the balance of power in Europe. The Governments of France and England think that the sacrifices which they have made are too great, and the object that they have in view too important, for them to allow themselves to be stopped until they are certain of not having to recommence the war. From all these motives the maritime powers have thought it their duty to reject peremptorily any proposition which might lead to a suspension of hostilities on their part, and they have even hesitated to declare their opinion on the conditions of a treaty of peace, because these conditions depend too much on eventualities for them to be determined on at present.

He then states, that on the urgent representation of the Austrian Government the allied Powers had stated the terms which would be indispensable as a basis for future negotiation:—

These guarantees are pointed out in the identical note, of which the copy is subjoined, and which the representatives of France and England have addressed to the Imperial Cabinet, and as they agree with the principles laid

down in the protocol of the 9th April, they are consequently in conformity with our own views. The Imperial Cabinet, which sees no other practical means of entering on the path of negotiations than the acceptance of them by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, warmly recommends them to the serious attention of that Cabinet. In reading the present despatch to Count de Nesselrode, and leaving him a copy of it, point out all the motives which speak in favour of an unreserved acceptance of the bases on which alone we think it possible to put an end to the calamities of war which have already cost so many sacrifices, and which must inevitably acquire increased extension. Austria sees in the free acceptance of these bases the only necessary conditions for a solid peace, and the chance of a general understanding. If the Cabinet of St. Petersburg acceded to the four guarantees in question, it may rely on our seal for the serious representations which we shall address to the maritime powers, in order to induce them to open negotiations as soon as possible on these bases, and to obtain at the same time the suspension of military operations.

##### THE WAR IN THE BALTIC.

The following intelligence is from Danzig, dated September 1st:—The English steamer *Bulldog* has arrived here, having left the allied fleets on August 30, anchored at Ledsund. The allied troops have not yet left Bomarsund. Admiral Parssval Deschenes, General Baraguay d'Hilliers, and General Jones, have made a reconnaissance of the fortresses of Helsingfors and Sveaborg, and then returned to Ledsund. The entrance of the harbour of Abo being very narrow, that port will not probably be attacked. A land is declared infected with cholera, and a quarantine is imposed on all arrivals thence. Telegraphic advices from Stockholm state that the Russians are raising a new battalion of rifles in Finland, to supply the loss of the garrison of Bomarsund. Nineteen wounded Russian prisoners have been sent to Helsingfors to be exchanged against the captives of the *Valorous*.

##### CAPTURE OF BOMARSUND.—MORE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday publishes further despatches with enclosures from the Commander-in-chief of the Baltic fleet. Their dates extend from the 17th to the 22nd August, and they relate chiefly to the services rendered by particular officers. The officers specially mentioned are, Captain Hall of the *Hecla*, Captain Giffard of the *Valorous*, and Lieutenant de Vaisseau George du Buisson, of the French steamer *Cocyte*, all acting under the orders of Admiral Plumridge in the attack on the Frasto tower. General Jones brings into prominent notice his naval aide-de-camp, the Honourable Ernest Cochrane, whom he describes as "a young officer of great intelligence," with a hope that he may have the benefit of his assistance should a force be again employed on shore. In a despatch to Sir Charles Napier, General Baraguay d'Hilliers testifies on behalf of the zeal of Commander the Honourable Arthur Cochrane, attached to the staff of the General to facilitate the relations between the French army and the British fleet. The following is the return of the killed and wounded in the force under the command of Brigadier-General Jones, between the 7th and 18th of August:—

Killed—The Hon. C. Wrottesley; Henry Collins, private R.M., Duke of Wellington.

Wounded dangerously—Thomas Baugham, private R.M., her Majesty's ship *Blenheim*, ankle-joint, by a fragment of a shell; since amputated.

Wounded severely—William Mitchell, A.B., her Majesty's ship *Blenheim*, by splinters of iron.

Slightly wounded—William Bridle, gunner's mate, her Majesty's ship *Hogue*, by splinters of iron.

Slight contusions—Captain William Ramsay, her Majesty's ship *Hogue*; Lieutenant G. F. Burgess, R.N., her Majesty's ship *Edinburgh*.

Burnt—John M'Gugan, A.B., her Majesty's ship *Hogue*, in the foot; John M'Griffin, A.B., her Majesty's ship *Hogue*, foot.

##### A. R. BRADFORD,

Surgeon of her Majesty's ship *Hogue*, and Medical Officer in charge of the above Force. Approved, W. RAMSAY, Captain.

The following is the return of Russian prisoners embarked in the undermentioned ships:—

Hannibal—Officers 9, privates 304, wives of officers 1, wives of men 7, children 2; total 233.

Algiers—Officers 8, privates 409, wives of officers 2, wives of men 1; total 420.

Royal William—Officers 16, privates 731, wives of officers 1, wives of men 8, children 8; total 764.

Termagant—Officers 3, privates 199, wives of officers 3, children 1, servants 1; total 207.

St. Vincent—Officers 15, privates 499, wives of men 5, children 2; total 521.

Grand total, 2,235. F. W. GREY, Commodore.

Some documents of interest, and even of importance, were found in the Bomarsund fortress. Among others is a copy of the instructions written by the direction of the Emperor on the 10th [22nd] of last March to Lieutenant-Colonel Turngelm, an officer of the Finnish Chasseurs of the Imperial Guard, ordered on a mission to Aaland. At that date the Emperor, considering the exposed position of Aaland, and the probability that the communication between the islands and the main lands might be cut off by the enemy, sent Colonel Turngelm with powers to act independently of the Governor of Abo, if necessary. He was further instructed to inspect the islands in a military point of view; to learn the spirit of the inhabitants; to affect an interest in their domestic affairs, in order to gain their confidence; to obtain an influence over the Protestant clergy; and to stimulate a warlike spirit among the inhabitants in general. The instructions point out how difficult a landing may be made by resistance; and Colonel Turngelm is directed to attend to all positions where an enemy might land, and to take in time every possible measure to repel him. He is also to determine what points inland are capable of becoming positions where an obstinate resistance may be made, and to fortify such points. Arms also were provided for the islanders, but great circumspection was to be shown in giving



them away to the right men. If necessary, forests were to be burnt, and bridges and roads destroyed; and it is added, as if by an afterthought, "should our fleet happen to be in the neighbourhood, you will, of course, put yourself in communication with it."

The *Moniteur* publishes the official reports of General Baraguay d'Hilliers, General Niel, and of Vice-Admiral Parseval-Deschenes, of the operations at the capture of Bomarsund. General Baraguay d'Hilliers observes that the destruction at Bomarsund will be a considerable loss for Russia, not less in a material sense than in a moral aspect—

We have destroyed in eight days the *prestige* attaching to those ramparts of granite, which cannon, it was said, could not overcome. We know now, we cannot doubt it, that there is nothing in those fortifications, so fine and so menacing, which is not at the mercy of a well-directed fire. This happy result, Monsieur le Maréchal, is due to the intelligence, the devotion, the courage of the officers and soldiers of the expeditionary army and the allied squadrons.

The warmest acknowledgements are made by the General for the assistance he received from our fleet.

General Harry Jones, by contributing his marines and sappers to the attack on the towers of Bomarsund, has shown us once more what may be expected from the bravery and discipline of English soldiers. The greatest cordiality did not cease to prevail, not only between the officers of the two fleets and those of the expeditionary corps, but also between the soldiers and sailors.

The following is the most important passage in the despatch of the Vice-Admiral:—

I have since, M. le Ministre, had an opportunity of examining with care the works finished, commenced, or projected, according to a plan perfectly obvious, and evidently destined to make Bomarsund a fortified place of great importance. The geographical situation of Aland, its magnificent port, the difficult access to which augments its value, everything enabled us to devise that it was the idea of the Emperor of Russia to create a vast naval establishment, *à cheval*, upon the two gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, menacing Sweden and commanding the Baltic, under conditions far superior to those at Cronstadt and Sveaborg. The taking and the destruction of Bomarsund, the magnificent works of which have already cost so much time and so many millions, assumes, then, in my eyes, an importance far beyond the sacrifices it has demanded from the allied Powers. I do not doubt that this event will strike a powerful blow in the Baltic at the influence of Russia.

Our gunners have proved that the granite of Finland is not exactly proof against their bullets. The fortresses of Cronstadt and Sveaborg, rendered more accessible, will neither be secure nor impregnable.

The *Moniteur* announced, on Wednesday, that the Governments of England and France have resolved to destroy the fortifications of Aland, and that Bomarsund will be evacuated.

#### THE AUSTRIANS IN WALLACHIA.

Feldzeugmeister Baron Hess, Commander of the 3rd and 4th armies, issued the following proclamation when the Austrian troops crossed the frontier:—

Inhabitants of Wallachia and Moldavia.—In accordance with a convention concluded between the Emperor, my most gracious Sovereign, and the Porte, the Austrian troops now enter the Principalities. They will remove from you all the evils of war, and bring you the blessings of peace and security with kindness and confidence, and they will prove worthy of them by their behaviour, discipline, and subordination.

The privileges granted to you by the Sublime Porte will remain in full force, but I expect from the authorities all possible assistance in providing proper quarters and provisions for the troops, for whose necessities indemnification will always be made. From the people I expect tranquillity and order, for every disturbance, or even a menace of the same by riotous persons or parties, will be punished with the full severity of the law.

All the authorities are now instructed from this day forward (the date is not given) to apply in all matters to F.M.L. Count Coronini, who has been appointed by his Majesty to the command, under my directions, of all the troops in the two Danubian Principalities, or to the military organs by him nominated.

The *Moniteur* states from Bucharest that nearly the entire Turkish army has passed into Wallachia. Camps have been established at Negoeesti, Obilesti, and at Colentina. Everything leads to the belief that the Turks intend to continue their march to Moldavia, and to follow the retrograde movement of the Russians.

The *Moniteur* states, from Bucharest, that a division of the English army was expected at Obilesti, in Wallachia.

Omer Pasha has required 93,000 rations of bread per diem to be delivered at Bucharest, Obilesti, and Ursitz respectively. A second bridge of boats is in course of construction from Turtukai to the opposite shore of the Danube.

Notwithstanding all that has been announced officially, and stated otherwise, respecting the evacuation of both Principalities by the Russians, the German papers publish from time to time statements implying that Moldavia will not be voluntarily surrendered by the Czar's troops. The *Lloyd* of Vienna has the following from Jassy, dated the 29th ult.:—"A considerable change has taken place in the position of the Russian army. The object appears now to be, principally, that of fortifying the line of the Sereth. The points now strongly occupied and fortified are Bodo, Congesta, Scheix, Rotunda, Baken, Beykau, Kukowa, Adschewa, Tekush, Lungose, and Galatz. The head quarters are at Roman. It is said that the orders are not to abandon the line of the Sereth, except at the last extremity."

The *Presse* states that the Russian head-quarters were at Berlad on the 25th, and will be in Jassy on the 2nd of September. The Moldavian militia, having received orders to join the Russian army, intend to rise in a body. The Russian hospitals and magazines are being removed to Bessarabia, but the troops are stationary. The Russians are still at Galatz.

#### HEALTH OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

By intelligence from Varna of August 19th, the health of the camps had begun to improve. Some idea of the losses of the troops may be obtained from the following statement by the "special correspondent" of the *Times*, writing at that date from Varna:—

So completely exhausted on last Thursday was the brigade of Guards, these 3,000 of the flower of England, that they had to make two marches in order to get over the distance from Aladyn to Varna, which is not more than ten miles. But that is not all; their packs were carried for them. Just think of this, good people of England, who are sitting anxiously in your homes, day after day, expecting every morning to gladden your eyes with the sight of the announcement, in large type, of "Fall of Sebastopol," your Guards, your corps d'élite, the pride of your hearts, the delight of your eyes—these Anakim, whose stature, strength, and massive bulk you exhibit to kindly visitors as no inapt symbols of your nation—have been so reduced by sickness, disease, and a depressing climate, that it was judged inexpedient to allow them to carry their own packs, or to permit them to march more than five miles a-day, even though these packs were carried for them! Think of this, and then judge whether these men are fit in their present state to go to Sebastopol, or to any great operation of war. The Highland brigade is in better condition; but even the three noble regiments which compose it are far from being in good health, or in the spirits in which they set out for Varna. The Duke's division has lost 160 men; of these nearly 100 belonged to the Guards. In the brigade of Guards there were before the march to Varna upwards of 600 men sick. The Light Division has lost 110 or 112 men. Sir de L. Evans has lost 100 men or thereabouts. The light cavalry force has been sadly reduced by death; and the Third (Sir R. England's) Division, which has been encamped to the North-West of Varna, close outside the town, has lost upwards of 100 men also; the Fiftieth regiment, who were much worked, being particularly cut up. The Ambulance corps has been completely crippled by the death of the drivers and men belonging to it, and the medical officers have been called upon to make a special report on the mortality among them.

The conduct of many of the private soldiers, French and English, appears to have been marked by a recklessness verging on insanity:—

You find them lying drunk in the kennels, or in the ditches by the road-sides; under the blazing rays of the sun, covered with swarms of flies. You see them in stupid sobriety gravely paring the rhind off cucumbers of portentous dimensions, and eating the deadly cylinders one after another, to the number of six or eight, till there is no room for more—all the while sitting in groups in the fields or on the flags by the shops in the open street, and looking as if they thought they were adopting highly sanitary measures for their health's sake; or frequently three or four of them will make a happy bargain with a Greek for a large basketful of apricots, "killjohns," scarlet pumpkins, water melons, wooden pears, and green "gages" and plums, and then they retire beneath the shade of a tree, where they divide and eat the luscious food till nought remains but a heap of peel, rhind, and stones. They dilute the mass of fruit with raki, or peach brandy, and then struggle home, or go to sleep as best they can. One day I saw a Zouave and a huge Grenadier staggering up the street arm in arm, each being literally laden with enormous pumpkins and cucumbers, and in the intervals of song—for one was shouting out "Cheer, boys, cheer," in irregular spasms, and the other was chanting some love ditty of a very lachrymose character—they were feeding each other with a cucumber. One took a bite and handed it to his friend, who did the same, and thus they were continuing their amphibian banquet till the Englishman slipped on a stone and went down into the mud, bringing his friend after him—pumpkins, cucumbers, and all. The Frenchman disengaged himself briskly, but the grenadier at once composed himself to sleep, notwithstanding the entreaties of his companion. After dragging at him, head, legs, arms, and shoulders, the Zouave found he could make no impression on the inert mass of his friend, and regarding him in the most tragic manner possible, he clasped his hands, and exclaimed, "Tu es la donc, mon ami, mon cher Jeeon! Eh bien, je me coucherai avec toi!" and calmly fixing a couple of cucumbers for a pillow; he laid down, and was soon snoring in the gutter in unison with his ally. I was glad to see them taken off to the Corps de Garde in about five minutes afterwards, as a lucky patrol happened to come its round through the street. The Turkish soldiers are equally careless of their diet and living. I am looking at about twenty of them belonging to a battery, under the window of the room in which I am writing, busily engaged in the consumption of small bullety-looking melons. They are at it all day, except when they are smoking, or (listen to this) saying their prayers, for the poor fellows are, for the most part, very regular in their devotions, and when they have finished them, they glare and scowl at Christians in a fashion fearful to behold for ten minutes afterwards."

#### THE CHOLERA IN THE BLACK SEA FLEET.

From the fleet at Baltchik Bay we also have sad accounts. Writing on the 19th, a correspondent of the *Times* describes how, fearing the approach of cholera, the squadron sailed on a cruise on the 12th, but how on the 14th the disease broke out simultaneously in several ships.

In twenty hours fifty men died in the *Britannia*, and thirty in the next twenty hours. Those who have only witnessed the effects of this fatal pest on land, can hardly imagine the additional horror which accompanies its progress at sea. Let them imagine a thousand men narrowly caged in a floating box: a heavy sea obliges them to close all the ports; so that, notwithstanding all the appliances of air-sails, &c., the air at night becomes abominably tainted below. Fifty or sixty robust men, in the prime of life, are suddenly, almost in an instant, struck with the death-agony; raving, perhaps, or convulsed, in the midst of this dense mass of sleepers. Who can tell the horror of such a scene? It was enough to quell the bravest spirit, or to destroy the balance of even a well-poised brain. But in each of the ships both men and officers did their duty most nobly in these trying hours. The generous self-devotion of the men to their dying comrades was to the last degree touching. They nursed them, cheered them, and waited on them indefatigably, and with all the gentleness and tact of women; while the officers divided themselves into watches, and generally superintended and aided the doctors in their arduous

duties. No man shrank from the disagreeable, but manfully went through his dreadful duty. Some of the men nursed three sets of sick, and at length sank themselves. As for the poor sailmakers—whose trying task it was to sew up the bodies in hammocks hour after hour, without rest—some died, and others were fairly worn out. Every man and officer was so weakened and debilitated, that the ordinary duties of working the sails of these ponderous ships could scarcely be carried on. The *Britannia* has suffered most (about 100); which is singular, as she has been most remarkably healthy hitherto during her entire commission. Furious (about 17), Albion (50), and Trafalgar (35), are among the next sufferers. All the ships which were lying at Besika Bay have suffered, while those which have joined since, have comparatively escaped. However, things are evidently steadily mending, and fortunately there are men here ready to fill up the gaps. At this instant we have sound ships enough to perform any duties required of them, and to give the "Muscov" a very handsome thrashing should he venture out of his kennel. The *Agamemnon*, *Bellerophon*, *Sanspareil*, and *Leander*, now at Varna, have almost escaped all sickness. Courage! let us hope the worst is passed, and that we shall soon look back upon this as a terrible dream.

The French loss has been far more severe than the English. It is stated that 200 men had died in the *Ville de Paris*, and 200 in the *Montebello*.

#### DEFEAT OF THE TURKS IN ASIA.

The reports of the Russian victories at Bayazeed and near Kars are amply confirmed. The Turks under Zariff Pasha, who had so long stood face to face with the Russians near Hadji-veli-Khoi, at length ventured on a battle. They marched out of their entrenched camp and advanced upon the Russians. The latter came on to meet them; and a well-sustained conflict ensued, which began at five in the morning and ended at one in the afternoon. The Russians charged with the bayonet; and the Turks, after an obstinate resistance, gradually retired upon their entrenchments. They never fought so well in open field before; and their defeat was mainly brought about by the superiority of the Russian cavalry. The *Bashi-bazouks*, however, seem to have fought well; and the Russians admit that one of their charges effectually stayed for a time the advance of the right wing. The result of the battle, according to the Russian account, was 2,000 Turks killed, 2,018 prisoners, and 15 cannon taken, with 26 flags and standards, and 6 ammunition-waggons. The Russians admit a loss of 4 superior officers, 17 subaltern officers, and 568 men killed; 1 general, 9 superior officers, 29 subaltern officers, and 444 men received contusions. The Russians estimate their own force at 18,000, and the Turkish force at nearly 50,000 men. [The real number was probably 30,000.] According to the Turkish account, a truce was agreed on after the battle, to bury the dead and collect the wounded. It is remarkable that both sides retired; the Turks to their entrenched camp, the Russians towards Gumri. Subsequently the Turks fell back upon Kars, and their camp was occupied by the Russians.

#### SOCIAL CHANGES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

I must tell you how greatly European intercourse has changed affairs at Constantinople. An Englishman or Frenchman may now, by merely taking off his shoes, *sans* firman, "*sans* everything," enter the mosque of Santa Sophia itself without let or hindrance, and also may stroll (again taking off the shoes, though retaining the hat) into that of Sultan Achmet during "Divine service," listen to the monotonous chaunt of the Imams, and observe the prostrations of the worshippers. Continuing his walk, he may wander about the Seraglio Gardens without suspicion. The officers of the guard, it is true, may stop him, but it will be merely to offer pipes and coffee, and to chat about the war; and then, disregarding a doubtful shake of the head from an old Mussulman, he may walk into the courts of the Serai itself, and criticize the odd heterogeneous mass of splendour, a little taste, and much barbarity. The splendour is in the profuse gilding, now in a state of rapid decay. Pera, too, has its attractions—in the evening bands of music may there be heard, and good beer may be obtained. The Bosphorus is in all its beauty, shining like silver in the bright sun, except where the highly-coloured houses contrast in reflection with the tall black cypresses, and where its surface is varied by the passage of numerous merchant craft and huge transport steamers, (such as the *Orinoco* and *Himalaya*) or the swift little Turkish steamers, with their odd mixture on board of pretty Greek faces, Turkish yasmacks and their fezzed brethren, a few English and French officers on leave, intermingled with a pretty fair sprinkling of travelling Englishmen, dressed in a mixture of straw hat and turban, and a sort of style oscillating between the West and the East wonderful to behold. The Turks are much improved in civility; the women wear their yasmacks generally smaller and thinner, and one may prophecy the time not far distant when that article may become merely a fashionable custom in dress, an air-woven web, and used but to set off to advantage that which it is now supposed to conceal.—*Letter from Constantinople.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

More English Militia have arrived at Dublin—six hundred of the Northamptonshire regiment; a fine body of young men, as yet in rather a rough state.

The Duke of Cambridge has had an attack of erysipelas in the foot, but at the last accounts from Varna he was better.

The operative classes of Marseilles have reaped a rich harvest from the great demand for their labour by the Government, on account of the war in the East.

In a letter from an officer on board H.M.S. *Amphion*, published in the *Caledonian Mercury*, the guns and stores taken at Bomarsund are valued at £100,000.

M. Edward Kaiser, a well-known portrait-painter, is on his way to the head-quarters of Omer Pasha, to paint portraits of the Turkish leader and his principal generals.

The amount of the wealth at Sebastopol is com-



puted to be \$20,000,000. The fortifications have cost not less than \$7,000,000, and the military and naval stores are of prodigious value.

It is stated in the *Journal Francais* of Frankfurt, that an immense number of snuff-boxes, warranted to be made of the wood of the English man-of-war Tiger, taken by the Russians, are exposed for sale in the shops at Odessa.

The *Journal de Constantinople* announces that Derwish Pasha left on the 17th for Bucharest, where he is to invite Prince Stirbey to resume his functions as Hospodar of Wallachia. A similar invitation is to be subsequently addressed to Prince Ghika, Hospodar of Moldavia.

Owing to the spread of the cholera among the troops at Varna, and the consequent heavy duties which have devolved upon the two Roman Catholic chaplains with our army in the East (Messrs. Whelan and Sheehan), the Government have just despatched three more Catholic chaplains to the seat of war, to attend upon the soldiers who are of that religion. One of these new chaplains is a monastic of the Dominican order; the other two are secular priests. The outfit and passage of one of the three chaplains is to be defrayed by the liberality of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

The scale of victualling the Russian prisoners of war on their arrival is to be two-thirds of A.B. allowance, except in bread, which is to be served out to them in full allowance—viz., 1lb. of biscuit or 1½lb. of soft bread. There are at present only three Russian fishermen on board the *Devonshire*, and they express themselves highly satisfied with their rations. They declare they eat more meat in one week where they now are than they could obtain in one month when they were at home at their avocation as fishermen, and they would be truly happy to have their families to share their present fare with them.

The bridge built by the French and English Sappers and Miners over the Danube at Rustchuk is 1,495 yards in length, and is described as "a real *chef-d'œuvre* of military construction." Omer Pasha opened it in person, with great solemnity. At the *tele-de-pont* a triumphal arch had been set up, surmounted with the colours of England, France, and Turkey. Tents were set up in abundance on the Wallachian shore. Then Omer Pasha, mounted on a black charger, and wearing the star of the Legion of Honour, rode at the head of a staff of officers of all nations across the bridge, and touched the left bank of the river under a salute of twenty-four guns. After this there was a banquet; whereat English, French, and Turks clinked their glasses, and hurrahed for the Queen, the Sultan, and the Emperor of the French.

The *Monitor* contains a decree regulating the disposal of Russian prisoners of war according to the provisions of a convention negotiated in May last by Count Walewski and Lord Clarendon. The prisoners to be made during the war are to be divided equally, or as nearly so as possible, between the two countries. In case one shall have to entertain a larger number than the other, or the same number a longer time than the other, the difference of expense shall be adjusted quarterly. Article 4 provides that, "At whatever time the two Governments shall agree to make an exchange of prisoners there shall be no distinction made between the respective subjects fallen into the power of the enemy, but their liberation shall be stipulated according to priority of dates of capture, except under special circumstances, to be judged of by the two Governments in common."

The following will show how the "voluntary" loan is being collected throughout the Austrian dominions:—A letter signed "Baron de Augoz, Imp. Royal Vice-President," and addressed to the Mayor of the Jewish community of Pesth, declares the extreme displeasure with which he had viewed the absence of contributions to the "voluntary" loan. After the high appeal made by the Emperor, continues the Baron, "no one dares to evade his duty to his Sovereign; and you are hereby requested to summon every Jewish inhabitant of Pesth before you, when you shall urge upon him the duty of voluntarily subscribing; and give me the names of those who should behave in a lukewarm manner, or even presume to avoid all participation in the loan."

The Kossuth agitation has been followed by a meeting at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, carrying out the principles propounded by the Hungarian to their practical issue. About two thousand persons assembled on Wednesday in the Nelson-street Lecture-rooms; and the mayor presided. The chief speakers were Mr. George Crawshaw, Mr. Charles Attwood, and Mr. Worrell, a Pole. The gist of the orations was, that the war has been shamefully mismanaged, and conducted without principle or aim; that the Ministers, for having allied this country with Austria, are utterly undeserving of confidence—especially Lord Aberdeen—and ought to be impeached; that England ought to rely upon Poland, Hungary, Italy, Georgia, and Circassia, and not upon Austria; and that Sebastopol ought to have long ago been taken, with less loss than that occasioned by the cholera. These views were embodied in a memorial to the Queen, and formally adopted by the meeting. Thanks were conveyed, in a resolution, to Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Clanricarde, for their speeches in Parliament. Before the memorial was carried, a gentleman named Eginton proposed an amendment, derisively pushing the arguments of the speakers to an absurd conclusion. He proposed, "that in order to carry on the war in a more effective manner, her Majesty's Ministers send out orders to Sir Charles Napier to take Cronstadt; but that as it could not be done without a loss of six line-of-battle ships, requiring five thousand men to man those vessels, we, the undersigned, offer ourselves to her Majesty." Of course the meeting was enraged at this proposal, and rejected it with groans and hisses.

## Postscript.

### THE WAR.

"According to accounts from Constantinople of the 25th August, the French siege train had arrived, the artillery had embarked at Varna, and the troops were to embark on the 20th. The Spitfire and Sidon had destroyed the barricades raised by the Russians to impede the navigation of the Danube at Sulina. Colonel Batson had returned to Constantinople, having failed in organizing a corps of Bashi-Bazouks. All the Turkish vessels of war on the Asiatic coast have received orders to rendezvous at Varna."

General Guyon succeeds Mustapha Pasha in the command of the Turkish forces in Asia.

The Earl of Clarendon has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Williams, O.B., Royal Artillery, to be her Majesty's Commissioner at Kara; and her Majesty, by commission dated August 7, 1854, has been pleased to grant that officer the local rank of colonel while so employed. The Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance has sanctioned the appointment of Lieutenant Teesdale, Royal Artillery, as Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Williams.

The *Lubeck Journal* of August 31 announces, on the credit of a private letter from Abo of the 22nd ult., that on that day four ships of the allied squadron attacked and cannonaded the Russian batteries and gunboats at Eesta, distant only a mile from Abo. [A doubtful report.] The correspondent tells that the inhabitants of Abo were panic stricken, expecting a descent of French troops on the morrow, and were flying into the interior with all they could carry. The Russian garrison did not number more than 3,000 men.

Berlin, Tuesday.—Russia rejects the four propositions made by Austria, retires behind the Pruth, and then awaits any hostile attacks or pacific overtures.

### THE ROYAL MEETING AT BOULOGNE.

There has been quite a royal gathering at Boulogne, during the last few days. On Sunday the King of the Belgians arrived at Calais from Ostend. He was met by the Emperor of the French, who received him with distinguished honour, and accompanied him to Boulogne. The Emperor with his royal visitor proceeded to the Hotel Brighton amid the acclamations of vast crowds of people. At eleven o'clock his Majesty embarked on his way back to Ostend, his presence in Brussels being, it is said, urgently required in connexion with the recent ministerial rupture.

On Monday, at 12 o'clock the King of Portugal, his brother and suite, arrived at Boulogne by the Great Northern Railway from Ostend, having arrived from Vienna on Saturday. His Majesty welcomed the King very cordially, and conducted both himself and his brother to the Imperial apartments, where they remained for some time in consultation with the Emperor. They then visited the camp at Honvault which they minutely inspected. In the evening the royal visitors departed for Ostend en route to Brussels, where his Majesty, as the affianced husband of the Princess Charlotte, is to be present at the annual *fetes* about to take place in that city.

The Victoria and Albert, with the Prince on board and a numerous suite, left Osborne on Monday night, and reached Boulogne about half-past ten yesterday morning. His reception was brilliant and cordial. The sky was cloudless, the weather magnificent, and the entire population appeared to have poured itself upon the quays and jetty. The Emperor went down to the quay expressly to receive Prince Albert—a compliment which appeared to be the more marked since it was withheld from the King of Portugal upon his arrival the day before. When the Victoria and Albert approached within a short distance of the Custom-house, where the Emperor was standing a little in advance of his staff, the two illustrious personages recognised each other, and, simultaneously raising their hats, exchanged several bows. The band of the Guides struck up "God save the Queen," and afterwards "Rule Britannia." The Royal vessel was soon alongside, and a carpeted gangway having been quickly thrown on board, Prince Albert ran briskly ashore, and, raising his hat, advanced to the Emperor, who, after raising his hat, tendered his hand to the Prince, which he shook very warmly. The Prince bowed two or three times in acknowledgement of the friendly expressions addressed to him by the Emperor, and appeared to be extremely gratified by the warmth of his reception. They then directed their steps to the open carriage which had brought the Emperor to the landing-place. The courtesies of the first moment of the interview were here renewed. The Emperor requested the Prince Consort to take his place first in the carriage. Prince Albert hesitated to take precedence of the Emperor, but, as His Majesty insisted, the Prince ascended and took his place upon the farther side of the vehicle, which happened to be the left. The Emperor followed, and insisted on the Prince taking the seat on his right hand. The Prince complied, and the Royal carriage then slowly drove off, escorted by the Cent Gardes. Thus they proceeded to the Imperial Hotel, amidst a dense crowd of people. After partaking of some refreshment, the Emperor and Prince Albert, attended by their suites, set out at four o'clock for the camp. The streets through which the Royal party passed were hung with flags, and the Emperor and the Prince were received with loud acclamations from the crowds in the streets. Entering the camp at Ambleuse, the Emperor and his illustrious guest on horseback, attended by Marshal Vaillant, General Lord Seaton, and a brilliant staff, composed of officers of various cavalry regiments and an escort of Guides, passed through the camps of Ambleuse, Wimersux, and Honvault, the infantry falling into line with inconceivable rapidity as the Royal cortege approached. Thus the

illustrious party swept along the French line upon the cliffs from which the English coast could be clearly discerned, and, upon the very spot where the camp of the first Emperor was pitched, the band of every regiment playing "God save the Queen" as the Prince Consort approached. They regained their hotel at 7 o'clock. To-day a grand review will take place at St. Omer. Preparations were being actively made for a general illumination of the town in honour of the visit of Prince Albert.

### THE CHOLERA AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The following is from the Registrar-General's weekly return of the health of the metropolis:—In the week that ended on Saturday last 2,515 persons died in London. This number exceeds the average, 1,248, by 1,267, but is 281 less than the number of deaths in the week that ended September 1, 1849, when cholera was epidemic, and 2,796 persons died. The air was stagnant in the early part of the week; no rain fell; the sun shone brightly; and the temperature of the atmosphere and the Thames ranged from 60 to 70 degs. 1,287 deaths are referred to cholera, 243 to diarrhoea. The deaths from cholera during the last nine weeks have been 1, 5, 26, 133, 399, 644, 729, 847, 1,287. The present cholera epidemic, like that of 1848-9, has appeared in two eruptions. The first broke out earlier (August 21, 1853), the latter eruption latter in the year (July 8th) than the corresponding eruptions in either the epidemic of 1832-3, or of 1848-9. Up to the date of September the 1st, 1849, the epidemic in London during fifteen weeks destroyed 8,117 lives. In the present epidemic 4,070 lives have been lost in the eight weeks ending September the 2nd. Although little more than a fourth part (616,635) of the population (2,362,236) of this vast city is on the south side of the Thames, 2,317 of the 4,070 deaths from cholera have happened in the low southern districts; and there the mortality is still heavy; 101 persons died of cholera last week in Bermondsey. On the north side of the Thames there has been a remarkable outbreak in the St. James's district. On the water companies that supply the population with the dirty water of the rivers a serious responsibility rests. The water of every company is as impure as it was in 1849, except in one instance. The Lambeth company now procures its water from Thames Ditton, and in the districts which it partially supplies the mortality from cholera is largely reduced.

Arranged according to districts the deaths from cholera last week in the metropolis were as follows, west, 300; north, 99; central, 69; east 149; south 670.

The severe outbreak of cholera in part of St. James's parish and in the adjacent parts of the parish of St. Anne, Soho, has been promptly met by the sanitary and other preventive measures carried out by the boards of guardians under the advice of the General Board of Health. The President of the Board himself went over the affected district yesterday morning, with the view of seeing for himself the real amount of the evil, to encourage local effort, and allay alarm by his presence. He visited Dufour's place, Broad-street, Silver-street, and other infested localities in the neighbourhood. Groups of people formed themselves in the streets, and evinced much gratitude at his presence. The scenes in those districts are of a most distressing character. The guardians are acting most energetically, and every credit is due to them. The same may be said of many other districts. Inquiries have been instituted and assistance rendered where necessary in the following parishes and unions:—Lambeth, St. Saviour's, St. George, Southwark; St. Mary, Newington; Camberwell, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Greenwich, St. Olave, Stepney, Poplar, Bethnal-green, Shoreditch, St. George-in-the-East, Whitechapel, Chelsea, Paddington. All the other districts of the metropolis will shortly be reported on. The president has directed special attention to the supply of water in the several localities.

The *Medical Times* remarks, that it would appear, from the general experience of the hospitals, that the virulence of the epidemic is somewhat abating, as a much larger proportion of recoveries has occurred during the last than the two previous weeks.

According to the *Medical Times* the total deaths among our army of 34,000 men at Varna up to August 14, had amounted to 433. The deaths among the French were much more numerous, but not at all so much so as has been represented.

Last week the cholera broke out with great severity at Cleethorpes, a bathing place about a mile from Grimsby, much frequented by operatives from the manufacturing towns of Yorkshire, and their families. On Monday a trip-train from Sheffield brought 900 passengers, who had taken tickets to return on the Thursday following. There was also another excursion-train from Beverley on the same day, which brought a number of visitors. The cholera broke out with great violence during the night, and by noon on the following day four deaths were reported of visitors who had arrived only the previous day. The town was thrown into the greatest consternation, and every possible vehicle was called into requisition to convey the visitors to the railway station at Grimsby in their flight from the place. In the course of Tuesday and Wednesday between 40 and 60 persons were attacked, out of which number the deaths amounted to 16. Bad drainage and bad water are supposed to have been the producing causes of the visitation of this dreadful scourge.

### CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1854.

The supply of Grain fresh in this week is very scanty, still quite sufficient for the demand on our market, the trade being extremely heavy at still declining rates; the crops generally being every way satisfactory as regards quantity and quality:—  
Arrivals this week.—Wheat, English, 1,010 qrs.; Foreign, 320 qrs. Barley, English, 20 qrs. Oats, English, 370 qrs.; Foreign, 7,110 qrs. Flour, English, 460 sacks.



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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Errata. In our last impression (August 30, 1854), in the first letter under the head of "Our Medical Liberties," &c., in the last line of the third paragraph; for ungrateful read unqualified. In the second letter under the same heading, in the first line of the first table of figures, under "deaths from all causes," for 55,254 read 55,354. In paragraph 12, line 5, for persons read person. In paragraph 14, line 14, for assemblage read assemblages. In paragraph 14, line 17, for the read their.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1854.

## SUMMARY.

THE Emperor of Russia, it appears, does not yet consider himself beaten. He decidedly refuses to treat for peace on the terms laid down by the Western Powers and recommended to his acceptance by Austria, and more faintly by Prussia; and declares his intention of maintaining a defensive attitude. But he confesses to the impression produced by the rapid capture of the granite bastions of Bomarsund by ordering the blowing-up of the fort of Hango. The official report of the French general and engineer confirm the conclusion which previous accounts have induced, that the strong batteries of Russia may be successfully assailed by ships-of-war. The official announcement that Bomarsund is to be destroyed and the Aland Islands abandoned, leads to two inferences: the first, that Sweden does not feel disposed at present to join the Western Alliance; and the second, that neither the French troops nor the Allied fleet are likely to winter in the Baltic.

From the southern seat of war we are not yet officially informed of the sailing of the expedition to the Crimea, though the embarkation of the artillery at Varna and the preparation still being made, lead to the impression that it is not abandoned. The cholera has sensibly abated, both in camp and fleet, and we now read that the total deaths in the British army of 35,000 men had not exceeded 500. The Austrian army in the Principalities occupies much the same position towards the Turks that the allies lately assumed. There seems to be no doubt that the main body of the Ottoman army is marching towards the mouths of the Danube to hasten the retreat of the Russians from the Moldavian fortresses, and expel them from that portion of Bessarabia which gives the Czar access to that great commercial highway. Probably some steamers of the Allied fleet will be sent to co-operate with Omar Pacha in the important enterprise. As the Turks advance eastward, the Austrians follow in the rear, not only occupying the Wallachian territory, but looking sharply after refugees. The report of the appointment of General Guyon to the command of the army at Kars, points to an improvement of Turkish prospects in that direction.

We who "live at ease at home," are in the enjoyment of our annual season of self-government. The Executive has, almost as completely as the Legislature, suspended its functions. All the heads of departments—with the exception of the Minister of Health—are out of town, and some of them beyond the reach of telegraph. The Queen only waits at Osborne her husband's return from Boulogne to go on to Highland Balmoral. Lord John Russell has drawn crowded audiences in the Lake country, both to the church and the play-house, by the mere circumstance of his presence; found himself waited for on the summit of Skiddaw by a number of fellow-countrymen; and at Penryth had to wait only himself, but his wife and son, quite in the fashion. Sir James Graham has submitted with easy grace into the Lord of Netherby's hands a Whitehaven agricultural dinner

a speech of which manures and crops were the staple topics, naval puissance and glory only incidental. And Mr. Sidney Herbert, resuming his Young-Englishish vestments, entertains his neighbours, rich and poor, and a circle of illustrious guests, with a condescension unaffected, but at sports as much too stupid for this age as too dull for the merry antiquity which the Wilton Abbey sect is understood to regret.

As many as yet anticipate a flight from the city that has grown most intolerably wearisome, even to those who love it best,—must make haste, would they see a golden acre or a standing sheaf. Rapidly fall the glittering ranks before the peaceful steel of the hardy reaper,—and heavily laden go the glorious harvest-waggons, even through the moon-lit fields. But even the compulsory farrier within hot streets may take pleasure from the influence upon markets of the continuous sunshine that only tantalizes him. "Down again" is the report of Mark-lane circulars, and the announcement in bakers' windows. Twenty shillings per quarter, we are assured, will be the difference between the average prices of wheat in the years divided by this mercifully abundant harvest—a difference that ought to be visibly manifest in housekeeping accounts; and thence will make itself seen in Board of Trade Returns—according to the latest of which documents, the war has not prevented a large increase, on the month ending August 5, in our exports, and but slightly affected our consumption of imported articles of food.

The aspect of cholera in London grows daily more formidable. It has more than doubled the average mortality of the metropolis during the past week—causing 1287 deaths, in addition to the 1248 from ordinary causes. In each of the five districts, it has increased the number of its victims—in the South, from 460 to 670; and in the West, from 179 to 300. Every form of remedial machinery is at last in full play. The Board of Health has divided the whole field of action under inspectors, and specified their duties with a precision, that whilst providing as best it may for the present exigency, also provides the materials of a future preventive organization. The President has himself set the example of visitation in one of the worst affected districts—not the least important effect of which is, the abatement of alarm and the inspiration of confidence. The proceedings of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, yesterday, show a laudable anxiety for exoneration from responsibility for the consequence of a neglect that certainly implies culpability somewhere. And we are glad to find that the sources of water-supply are made a special subject of inquiry—the connexion of the epidemic with this circumstance having been remarkably indicated by the reports of the Registrars. Notwithstanding the enactment by which we flattered ourselves the evil had been cured, we are now told on authority, "The water of every company is as impure as it was in 1849, except in one instance."

Will neither war abroad, nor this manifestation of social evils at home, nor the gentle influences of sky and earth, restrain the passions of polemics? We are actually threatened with another trial of Church of England doctrine—an inquest of ecclesiastical courts upon the corpus of national orthodoxy. After a deal of worrying, the two Archbishops have consented to proceed against the two Archdeacons, Wilberforce and Denison, for unsound doctrine on the Holy Eucharist. Well! if the garrison insist on deposing their best gunners, or smothering themselves with their own smoke, the besiegers have no right to complain, however much they may compassionate.

Espartaco has got rid of Christina, and disarmed the inchoate insurrection got up to avenge the supposed betrayal of the people. Certainly, to have put it into the power of that Jezebel again to conspire against the country whose Ahab she married, to have delivered her from the impending stroke of justice, or even to have furtively conveyed her out of the hands of self-appointed guards, would have been an act of treason carrying its punishment in its folly. But from the concurrent action of the National Guard with the Government, and the acquiescence of the insurgents on explanation, we are glad to be able to hope that Espartaco has evaded a difficulty even stronger men than he might dislike to meet. Stripped of her property and pension, and without a friend at any European court, there may at last be peace even while the Queen-Mother is at large.

The Kansas emigration movement, of which we spoke a week or two ago, has suddenly expanded to truly transatlantic proportions. Suddenly, that is, to the European eye—for the organization of a company which proposes to take into its hands the conveyance of some three hundred thousand persons per annum from the Old World to the New, and as many as please from the seaboard of America to the valleys of Missouri, locating them there on farms and in villages,—can scarcely have been born in an hour. One of those truly remarkable men of whom the "very remarkable man, sir," of the American Notes is only a parody, seems to have laid hold of the free

soil emigration project, and to have given to it this gigantic shape. We might almost say, it is our Freehold Land Movement magnified by a million power—the soil and the suffrage in relations now familiar to the Old World, but enlarged in proportion to the space and slavery of the New.

## CHOLERA ON THE THEATRE OF WAR.

AMONG the numerous and sadly diversified evils which follow in the wake of war, and which bear a relation to it much like that of sutlers to a camp, the propensity which it begets to hold human life cheap cannot be accounted the least. We speak not now of the indurating effect which it necessarily has upon a soldier's feelings, but of the unconcern at the loss of life which it too soon induces in the public mind at home. Ordinarily, we contemplate the death of a fellow-creature with awe. If it be sudden, if it might by care have been avoided, and especially if it has been occasioned by violence, recklessly or wilfully inflicted, we stand aghast with terror, we demand searching investigation, we invoke judgment from the laws alike of God and man. The loss of a ship, an accident on the railway, unusual mortality by typhus or cholera, or a single instance of wilful murder, awakens a general and painful excitement. It is feelingly talked of at the corner of every street. It is the first topic of conversation in every shop, and at every market-table. The press comments upon it with a solemnity of tone in keeping with the occasion. And every sign by which men express troubled emotion, is present to indicate how highly we rate life, even though it be that of the meanest beggar.

And yet it is much to be feared that but few, very few of us, take more than a hurried account of the immense sacrifice of human victims offered up daily to the sanguinary and insatiable god of war. When Omar Pasha, for instance, gains an important strategic position with a loss of only about 800 men, which loss has been avenged by the death of at least double that number of Russians, hands are rubbed with gleeful exultation, and congratulations are exchanged on the auspicious tidings, none caring to reflect upon the frightful catastrophe which has cut short the days of two thousand human beings. Fancy what would be the horrible sensation produced by any casualty in the metropolis which should involve only half that amount of destruction! What a universal shriek of distress would thereupon go up to heaven! What a rush from all quarters to minister consolation to survivors! What precautions would be enforced, at any conceivable cost, to prevent the recurrence of so dreadful a calamity! And yet, casualties far worse than this happen every week on the theatre of international hostilities, and we read the story of them with scarcely a transient sigh of sympathy. If we lament anything, it is the comparative inaction of the allied troops. If anything excites our disapprobation, it is that greater injury, that more remediless ruin, has not been inflicted upon our antagonist's forces.

Cholera is at our own doors, and inasmuch as the disease may attack us at any hour, we take a painful interest in its progress. We watch the temperature of the air—we read with avidity the weekly bulletins of the public health—we organise committees to look after the poor—we pray God to be merciful and to spare his people—and by the energy with which we strive to repel the pestilence, we prove the sense we entertain of the terribleness of the infliction. But who thinks of Cholera abroad? Who lays it to heart that it has visited our fleets, both in the Black Sea and in the Baltic, the crews of which it has almost decimated in a few hours? Who pauses and reflects, when informed that the mysterious miasma has enveloped our armies in Bulgaria, and has already struck down its thousands of victims? And yet such is the fact. We appreciate it but too lightly. We scarcely call to mind what horror it must needs be to wither under the touch of an invisible foe, and in a foreign land, far away from the home circle, not even cheered by the delusive glare of military glory,—to be marked out for death, and to pay the penalty within a few hours. And then, how little thought we take of surviving relatives and friends—the anguish and the utter desolation of soul with which fond parents or loving children, tender wives, or sisters, or lovers, will be doomed to receive the curt information concerning him upon whom, perhaps, their chief hopes have centered, "Died of Cholera!"

Not unadvisedly, nor without good reason, do we strive to impress upon the minds of our readers the vastness and intensity of the mischiefs for which a warlike policy and those who abet it must be held responsible. We are not of those who contend that war is never, and can never be, justifiable. We will not, at this moment, repeat our objections to the policy which has set us at odds with Russia, and brought us into conflict with that ambitious power—let it be taken for granted that our Government have been right, and that Great Britain cannot be justly accused of





having provoked the war with the Northern despot. Nor do we wish to conceal the fact, that pestilence is in both hemispheres at this moment, and visits with equal impartiality our marts of commerce, and our military camps. It cannot, therefore, be pretended that the cholera was begotten by the crowding together of armed troops, or that had they remained at home many soldiers would not have fallen under the icy breath of that terrific foe. Still, it must, we think, occur even to the most inconsiderate that the pestilence must have found material enough among our troops for aggravating its power, and enlarging its triumph. The irregular diet, the constant exposure, the frequent hardships, the exhausting labour, and the broken rest of the soldier, too often associated, moreover, with that intemperance which the herding of multitudes under such circumstances has a powerful tendency to excite, must certainly have prepared many a victim for the onslaught of the fatal disease—must have diminished chances of recovery, and have sapped the resistant powers of Nature. Unquestionably, the virulence of the cholera among the allied forces, although not its presence amongst them, is more or less attributable to the kind of service assigned to them.

Well now, not to push accusation to an unreasonable extent, we observe that for every human life needlessly sacrificed by this war, whether by the sword, or by disease—for every pang of suffering needlessly caused by it, whether to the soldier far away, or to his friends at home—*somebody* is held accountable by an overruling Providence. The autocrat who to gratify a grasping ambition has been reckless of the ruin in which myriads are involved, may be most deeply culpable—but others besides him partake of the responsibility. Our own Government may be blamed for having enticed Nicholas by concession, and rendered his decent retreat impossible by stringency—but even supposing this, they are not alone in guilt. British statesmen can undertake no war without the sanction of the British public, and, assuredly, they would hardly have ventured upon this but that the people goaded them on. It may be that the people were moved by generous impulses—it may even be, although we cannot so view it, that their instinct was as wise and far-seeing as it was disinterestedly liberal. But this we say, that, inasmuch as death is busy with our troops, and awful suffering waits on them daily, it would be well for every man who contributes to the formation of public opinion, to be thoroughly assured that he is right, before he encourages the continuance of so dire a calamity as war—and if the sword of the enemy has never awakened attention to the mischief perpetrated in the name of "national honour," it is time that the uplifted scourge of Heaven should rouse men to consideration, and bid them inquire what humanity is likely to gain from such tremendous sacrifices. The silliest, the worst, the most unmanly thing we can do, is to *forget* that our brethren are suffering like martyrs, and dying on a foreign soil like rotten sheep.

#### THE BETTER FUTURE OF OUTCAST YOUTH.

"The boys of London are its curse," said a London police magistrate, some few weeks ago. The occasion of this oracular commination was, the arraignment of a young urchin for the mischievous and dangerous act of having set fire to a lady's dress with a lucifer match. The irate justice seems to have meant nothing more than a strong expression of the annoyance often caused by street boys to staid pedestrians. It does not appear to have occurred to him that if there was any well-proportioned truth in his hasty utterance, it addressed to London itself a reproach and a prediction as weighty as could well be framed.

It is in this serious spirit, yet with a cheerful striving for the better, that Mr. M. D. Hill, the Recorder of Birmingham, has for years past looked at and spoken of the juvenile culprits of our great towns. "The boys of Birmingham are its curse," he might have groaned aloud, as there stood at his bar a diminutive wretch, scarce visible from the judgment-seat or jury-box—a human insect, ready for crushing by the majestic might of law;—the boys that should be growing up to industry and godliness, creators of wealth and recipients of pleasures more than wealth can buy, growing up instead a nuisance and a peril—idle, vicious, miserable; a curse in their present troublesomeness, and involving upon us a yet heavier penalty for having left them fatherless, or worse. This feeling, that must have been experienced by every one who has ever seen a child in the prisoners' dock, the worthy Recorder did not suffer to evaporate in sighs or occasional exclamations. He laboured in season and out of season,—in society, as well as in court—with grand juries, and at conferences, at public meetings, and through the press—to relieve himself and his brethren from the heartless duty of transferring children from the street to the gaol, from the gaol to the street, and back again to gaol. He claimed, in mercy and justice to the young outcast and offender, that

there be provided some alternative—some place of corrective detention, and of possible reform. Legislators might to this day have been deaf to his appeal—but voluntary benevolence gave him both audience and help. Thoughtful women, like Miss Carpenter, and tender-hearted men, like Mr. Joseph Sturge, was ready with pen and purse to aid him. It was demonstrated by experiment that the young gaol-bird could be transformed into human likeness and recovered to social uses. The Legislature was at length moved and convinced. The Youthful Offenders' Act of last session established a new principle in judicature, and opened, we trust, a new path to thousands of our youthful fellow-subjects. The Recorder of Birmingham was a proud and happy man when, with this new statute in his hand, he met, on Monday last, the Grand jury of the town to which he has helped to give a new celebrity.

In Mr. Hill's address on this interesting occasion, there were urged two or three points which we are anxious should receive general attention, because they bear upon the improvement of the great advantage gained. One of these is—that the agency by which the reform of juvenile criminals has hitherto been conducted, is not superseded by legal provision; that its efficiency is even in danger of being impaired. The benevolent persons who have undertaken the charge and attempted the reformation of young delinquents, have often wished they could by force detain them till the work of cure was accomplished. Mr. Hill thinks it "cannot be doubted," that "the proportion of failures would have been far less had a power of legal detention been conferred on the managers of private reformatories." But he does not consider the absence of such power, up to the present time, "altogether a misfortune;"—and he cautions against undue reliance on its efficiency. He expresses these views in sentences that are worthy of study as well as of applause:—

I am of this opinion, because the absence of coercive authority concentrated the aims of experimentalists, endowed with the richest of gifts, intellectual and spiritual, upon forcing a passage to the human heart, even in its most depraved state, and of bringing vicious habit and the mutinous will under subjection, with no weapons but those furnished by faith, by charity, and good sense. The efficiency of these weapons has thus been manifested to an incredulous world, too prone to fly to coercion as the sole expedient; whereas we have now abundant proof that it should only be called into action as a last resort, and even then employed with reluctance and reserve. And no doubt caution and forbearance will be requisite hereafter, lest too much reliance should be placed on the legal control which the act supplies. The walls of the goal have not only kept the bodies of prisoners in duress, but have had a somewhat analogous effect on the minds of goalers; confining them within the narrow routine of a discipline whose only resources are pain of body or of mind. As reformatories will not be surrounded by walls, the reliance on force never can approach the degree to which it has attained in prisons; but should force ever come to be regarded as a substitute for an alliance with the will and the affections of the patient, sound cures will cease to be wrought. For as the discipline of the reformatory is of no avail unless it fructifies into good conduct in the after-life of the ward, when its restraints and artificial motives are withdrawn, so the object of the conductors must continue to be, first, to make the ward or patient desire to do right, and then to give him habits of industry and self-government which shall enable him to act up to his convictions.

There is another circumstance which Mr. Hill impressed upon his influential auditors,—namely, that the *establishment* of reformatory institutions has not been taken by the State out of the hands of individuals; that, in fact, the amount of good accomplished under the new act will be no larger than before, unless there be the extended application of private resources:—

The legislature has now placed reformatory schools established by voluntary societies among the recognised institutions of the country, and is ready to bear the expense of the board and instruction of their inmates; or at least so much of that cost as cannot be exacted from the parents. In furnishing us with these provisions, it has offered us most important facilities to the multiplication of such establishments. And this is all that can be done without infringing on the voluntary principle, which is wisely kept sacred from intrusion. It will depend, then, upon those who are duly impressed with the obligation which our Christian brotherhood with the poor outcast imposes upon us, whether this noble statute which breathes the very spirit of our holy religion, shall operate as widely as the necessity for its application is spread, or whether by our supineness or by our quailing before the difficulties which always beset a new enterprise, the act shall remain a dead letter, proving against us that we are of those who know their duty, but fail in performing it. Gentlemen, let us not forget the denunciations which hang over the servant that "Knew his Lord's will, and prepared not himself, neither did according to his will."

To this caution and this appeal, we can add nothing but the expression of our fervent hope that "the faith, and charity, and good sense" which have accomplished such beneficial results—rescuing, unaided either by the money or the force of the State, hundreds of young immortals from exposure to all that makes up the sum of human ill—now that both the purse and the power of Government are in their hands, will not fail to multiply their trophies by the number of the enslaved; leaving not a solitary little one in the haunts of crime nor in the grasp of the law.

#### HORSE GUARDS' JUSTICE.

DISMISSED, but permitted to sell,—is the sentence of the Commander-in-Chief upon Lieutenants Perry and Greer. Expulsion from the army,—relieved by the favour of being allowed to sell for what they will fetch, the commissions which they bought. Social ruin,—respite by the few hundreds that may be obtained by a compulsory sale.

That to this consummation the ignoble career of the epauletted ruffian Greer has conducted him, there is no complaint, and that Lieutenant Perry too far showed the vices and malpractices of the 46th altogether to escape punishment, must be admitted. But the curious fact is, that Greer was acquitted by court-martial number two,—while Perry was convicted, upon three out of four charges, by court-martial number three; so that the tormentor and the tormented, the acquitted and the convicted, come at last to the same whipping-post. And when we inquire of what it is that Perry was acquitted and of what convicted, we are still more perplexed with the decision on the finding.

Lieutenant Perry having been found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in that he resisted, even to the use of candlesticks, the rough usage of a disappointed gambler, and that verdict having been quashed at the Horse Guards,—was tried a second time for four false assertions, touching his colonel and other superior officers. He had said, in writing, that the colonel called him a fool for complaining of ill-treatment by brother officers,—and, notwithstanding the colonel's denial on oath, Perry is acquitted of this first of the alleged falsehoods. The second assertion was very much like the first, and was supported by evidence convincing to everybody outside the barracks. The third and fourth allegations were also of matters of fact,—one of which was established, against the oral testimony of Lieutenant Waldy, by a letter in his handwriting. The court nevertheless disbelieved these statements,—and the Commander-in-Chief is content to reprimand Lieutenant Waldy for "departure from the truth;" whereas the only reasonable choice lay between condemning him for an abominable invention, and admitting his incidental proof of the prisoner's veracity.

But, whatever may be the anomalies in law, and whatever the failings in equity, of these remarkable decisions—it is the omission of the Commander-in-Chief to notice the gross delinquencies of the colonel and superior officers, that will chiefly excite public indignation. Neither the industrious attempts of a portion of the press to depreciate Mr. Perry's new-blown popularity, nor the elaborate memorandum in which Viscount Hardinge instructs junior officers how to unite with the character of officer that of gentleman,—will serve to turn aside attention from the principal, but as yet unpunished, culprit. The colonel who could permit his barracks to be polluted by the usages that have come to light, and whose regiment leaves wherever it rests an infamous renown—the colonel, who is allowed by the most partial of tribunals to have treated with contumely the youth he was bound in duty and honour to protect, and who, besides, is tainted, by that very admission, with the suspicion of perjury—can be screened from investigation and continued in his command only by an authority indifferent to its character for justice, and insensible to the obligations of equity.

ROGERS, JEFFREY, AND MACAULAY.—Henry Rogers, as a reviewer and writer, seems to think that he belongs to the school of Jeffrey and Macaulay, although possessed of more learning and imagination than either, of a higher moral sense and manlier power than the first, and of a freer diction and an easier vein of wit than the second; and the style of deference and idolatry he uses to them and to Mackintosh might almost to his detractors appear either shameful from its hypocrisy, ludicrous from its affectation, or silly from the ignorance it discovers of his own claims and comparative merits. We defy any unprejudiced man to read the two volumes he has reprinted from the *Edinburgh Review*, and not to feel that he has encountered, on the whole, the most accomplished, manliest, healthiest, and most Christian writer who ever adorned that celebrated periodical. If he has contributed to its pages no one article equal in brilliance to Jeffrey's papers on Alison and Swift, or to Macaulay's papers on Milton and Warren Hastings, his papers, taken *en masse*, are more natural, less laboured, full of a richer and more recondite learning, and written in a more conversational, more vigorous, and more thoroughly English style. His thought, too, is of a profounder, and, at the same time, clearer cast. Jeffrey had the subtlety of the lawyer rather than the depth of the philosopher. Macaulay thinks generally like an eloquent special pleader. Henry Rogers is a candid, powerful, and all-sided thinker, and one who has fed his thought by a culture as diversified as it is deep. He is a scholar, a mathematician, a philosopher, a philologist, a man of taste and *virtus*, a divine, and a wit, and if not absolutely a poet, yet he verges often on poetical conception, and his free and fervid eloquence often kindles into the fire of poetry.—*Edinburgh Review* for August.



## PICTURES OF THE MADRID INSURRECTION.

We were indebted a month ago to a writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* for some timely information of Spanish politics, politicians, and soldiers. The same writer furnishes, in the new number of *Blackwood*, a long and very interesting sketch of the capital during the progress of the revolution. And as there is little else in this or other magazines of the month to which justice may not be done in our Literary Miscellany, we may devote a column or two to the article in question.

It will be remembered that Madrid remained tranquil and almost indifferent pending the action of Vicalvaro; and was even behind the leading towns of the provinces in responding to the later proclamations, of the insurgent generals. It was on the morning of the 17th of July that Madrid received intelligence of the *pronunciamientos* and of the fall of the Cabinet. It was intended by General Cordova, a "statesman without talent and a general without resolution," to get himself appointed the successor of Sartorius; and to this end he had contrived an *insulte* in the streets, as well as intrigued in the palace. The *insulte* was to follow the bull-fight fixed for that afternoon:—

But Cordova and his advisers had not sufficiently felt the pulse of the people, or duly estimated the possible results of so imprudent a manifestation. It was like exploding fireworks in a powder magazine; and the moment selected made the trick still more hazardous. On the sultry evening of a burning July day, when several thousand men of the middle and lower classes should just have quitted the spectacle which excites them to the utmost, and habituates them to bloodshed, to raise, in the streets of Madrid, even the simulacrum of a riotous banner, and that at a time when the people were galled by a long period of oppression and misrule, and when an insurrectionary army was in the field, was surely an act of as self-destructive madness as ever a doomed and blinded man was afflicted with. Early in the day, one or two leaders of the liberal party in Madrid had spoken to me of the proposed demonstration, and had intimated their intention of being on the watch to improve it, should circumstances turn favourably for their views. Evening came, and the bull-fight took place; after it, as usual, the streets were crowded, especially the Puerta del Sol and adjacent thoroughfares. It was about eight o'clock when the first symptoms of disturbance were apparent. Numerous groups were formed in the streets, and parties of men marched through them at a rapid pace, shouting vivas for liberty, and down with the Ministry. The resignation of the Ministry, I must observe, had not yet been officially published, but it was well known to have been accepted, and that, as far as the Cabinet went, Spain was in an interregnum. This was the moment chosen by General Cordova for the farce which was to prove a tragedy. I was reminded, as I watched the proceedings of the night, of the Italian robber story, in which a party of practical jokers, and very *mauvais plaisants*, having gone out with corked faces and leadless pistols to frighten some friends abroad on a picnic, suddenly find amongst them the chocolate visages, fierce whiskers, and blunderbusses charged to the muzzle, of the genuine brigand and his band, and heartily deplore the sorry plight in which their folly has put them. So it was in Madrid on the 17th July.

Cordova, being in complicity with the Court, the police had been withdrawn from the streets, and the soldiers were confined to their barracks. At dusk, the premeditated rioting commenced—and, the Liberal leaders throwing in their contingent, it soon took a form astonishing and alarming. The people repaired to the public offices, and got arms from the bewildered officials. The military were besieged in one of their stations—evacuated it—and returned when the people had in turn abandoned it.

One of the first acts of violence committed was an attack on the house of Don Luis Sartorius, Conde de San Luis, a man whose name will ever be pre-eminently infamous in the annals of political crime. On their way to his house the people got a ladder, set it against the front of the Principe Theatre, which had been endowed when he was in office, and broke to pieces a stone over the entrance on which his name was carved. On reaching his residence they turned his furniture, pictures, and valuable library into the street, and made a bonfire of them. I know of literary amateurs who, on hearing of this, hurried to the spot, hoping to rescue some of the rare and curious books he was known to possess; but their efforts were in vain; the people would allow nothing to be taken away, everything was for the flames. At first the second floor of the house was respected, but presently it was known that it had lately become the residence of Esteban Collantes, the Minister of Public Works, who had sent in, it is said, only a few days before, twelve thousand dollars worth of furniture. After Sartorius, Collantes, Domenech, Minister of Finance, and Quinto, the Civil Governor, were the three men in Madrid most detested by the people. Collantes was the *gamin*, the mischievous scapegrace of the San Luis Cabinet, devoid alike of dignity, and morality, and common decency. The discovery that he abode above his chief colleague was a godsend to the enraged mob, and his chattels quickly shared the fate of those of Sartorius. Similar destruction proceeded at the houses of the renegade Liberal, Domenech, of the Marquis de Molins, Minister of Marine, of Count Vistahermosa, who had commanded under

General Blaser at the action of Vicalvaro, and who was then following up with a division of O'Donnell's retiring forces; and at those of the well-known capitalist, Salamanca, and of Count Quinto, the alcalde-corregidor, and Governor of Madrid. At these two last houses, especially, great destruction of property took place. Rich furniture, pictures of high value, plate, costly ornaments, jewels (especially at Salamanca's), to the amount of many thousands of pounds, valuable papers, Government securities, and even, it is said, bank-notes and coin, were destroyed by fire. There is reason to believe, however, that some of the more portable of these things, particularly the jewels, were stolen—not, as I believe, by the people, who, throughout the whole revolution, set an example of honesty and disinterestedness—but by the professional thieves, who are always on the look-out upon such occasions, and by servants in some of the houses attacked, who, knowing where their masters kept their most precious effects, had great facilities for purloining them. A friend of Salamanca's went to his house to rescue some valuable papers, and also, if possible, some jewels of great price, which were in an iron chest under a bed. . . . Salamanca's friend reached the house, secured the papers, and went to the chest. It was open and empty.

Meanwhile, the people continued in motion in almost every part of the town. It was by no means the rabble that were abroad and stirring; many persons of the better classes were active in promoting the tumult. In the streets the leaders could be heard consulting together, and planning whither they should proceed. One party went to the Saladero prison to release the political captives detained there; another strong band, including general officers and persons of note and rank, repaired to the Town-hall, appointed a committee, and drew up a representation to the Queen, which was delivered to her by a deputation. Before this time there had been movements of troops in the town, but no hostilities. Towards two in the morning, however, a decided change took place in the aspect of affairs, and firing commenced at two points. After the deputation had returned from the palace, and reported the result of its mission (amongst other things, that the Queen had expressed her earnest desire there should be no effusion of blood), the committee, which was soon to be a junta, exhorted the crowd assembled in the square of the Town-hall to return home and await the result of what had been done. They were disposed to do this, when in the Calle Mayor several companies of infantry opened fire upon them. This roused their indignation and anger, and thenceforward a struggle was inevitable. About the same time as those volleys were fired there was an affray around the princely mansion, or, as it is usually called, the palace of Queen Christina.

There, too, the people had assembled (throughout the night "Death to Christina!" had been one of the most frequently repeated cries), had stoned and smashed the windows, forced their way into the house, thrown out furniture and valuables, and lit an immense bonfire with them—finally setting fire to the house itself. The scene presented by the triangular *plaza* in front of the dowager-queen's residence was striking enough. The wild figures and furious activity of the insurgents—amongst whom were not a few women inciting the men to mischief—contrasted with the passive attitude of a small body of infantry, which tranquilly looked on at the proceedings of the mob. At last, when a considerable portion of the furniture of the right wing was blazing in the *plaza*, making it as light as day, and illuminating the half-curious, half-frightened physiognomies that peered from the windows of the neighbouring houses, the handful of troops were reinforced by two companies, which at once fired on the people. Two or three volleys cleared the *plaza*; a tolerable number of persons were killed and wounded.

From this early hour of the 18th, it was pretty evident that a sharp conflict was at hand. As yet, there were neither orders for the military nor leaders for the mob. General Cordova had got himself appointed Minister, but could not be said to have assumed command. On the other hand, the movement had commenced so suddenly, and so many incidents had filled the few hours that had since elapsed, that nothing like method had as yet been introduced into the proceedings of the insurgents. During the day but few barricades were thrown up, and the skirmishing was chiefly from street corners, and from the doors of houses. Both the structure of the city and the sympathies of the inhabitants were in favour of the insurgents:—

It was easy to see that the inhabitants of Madrid sympathised with the revolution, and wished well to the insurgents. In many places, when these were hard pressed, and compelled to run, doors were seen suddenly to open to receive them, and again were quickly closed. These insurgents were as yet imperfectly armed. You might see groups of half a dozen standing at the corner of a cross street, with, perhaps, two muskets or fowling-pieces amongst them, the others having sticks and swords—the latter often strange old-fashioned weapons, that looked as if they had belonged to the middle ages, and picked out of a curiosity shop. These gentry would protrude their heads into the main thoroughfare, and watch the favourable moment for a shot at some military post or passing picket. If the shot drew pursuit upon them

they were off into the doors of neighbouring houses, like rabbits into their burrows, or else away through a labyrinth of lanes to harass some other point. A glance at a map of Madrid, if you chance to have one at hand, will show you how well adapted this most irregularly built capital is to the operations of a body of insurgents perfectly acquainted with its intricacies. The uneven surface—the town being built on a collection of small hills—the narrow crooked streets, jumbled together without any sort of order or system—the numerous small squares or open places, in passing over which troops are liable to find themselves under a cross fire from half a dozen different corners—the whole configuration of Madrid, in short, greatly favours its inhabitants when they choose to rise in arms against the garrison.

The night that closed in upon this day of feverish struggle, presented to the courageous observer a spectacle singularly interesting, and the morning opened upon preparations for decisive conflict:—

There was no moon; except in a very few streets not a lamp was lit, and the inhabitants received hints to show no lights in their windows. The streets, which during the latter part of the afternoon had been little frequented, owing to the numerous shots that were flying (the soldiers, in some places, firing on every civilian they got sight of), were now almost deserted. There was something very strange and alarming in the complete stillness and gloom prevailing in this densely-peopled capital, which in ordinary times is all bustle and blaze until midnight or later. Looking from a first-floor window, nothing was to be seen, except now and then a dark figure gliding stealthily along or darting across the street; but, on venturing out, you soon saw the people were neither idle nor off their guard. They were in groups behind their barricades—which began to be numerous, although few of them were as yet of a formidable aspect. Meanwhile, the revolutionary junta was sitting at the house of Sevillano, the banker, a wealthy man, of liberal politics, who had been an object of suspicion and persecution to the Sartorius Government. A depot of arms was ordered to be formed there, a well-organized system of defence was decided upon, the barricades were ordered to be strengthened and new ones to be made. Within two or three hours after daybreak on the 19th, there were hundreds of barricades in Madrid, many of them of great height and strength. The town presented a most singular spectacle. The whole of its central portion, with the exception of the Principal, which was garrisoned and stoutly defended by a few companies of grenadiers, was soon in the hands of the insurgents. These displayed astonishing activity and readiness of resource. Everything was converted into means of offence and defence. Those of the inhabitants who took no part in the fray, yet did all they could to assist those who did. The enthusiasm was general. In the street in which I that morning found myself, there were several barricades. Most of these were commenced after five o'clock. As soon as the neighbours saw two or three men at work, raising the pavement with picks and crowbars, they hastened to supply them with materials, running out of their houses with empty boxes, dilapidated furniture, and old matting. When mattresses were asked they were freely given, and many hundreds of them were used in the barricades. A patriotic carpenter, nearly opposite to where I was stationed, who usually occupies his time in making coffins for the dead and trunks for the living, brought out of his yard some heavy boards, of great length, which extended completely across the street, and formed an excellent skeleton for a barricade. Before eight in the morning, the firing had begun on all points, and the bullets were singing through the streets in every direction. Besides defending their positions, and attacking those of the military and civil guards—who had taken possession of houses here and there in the districts occupied by the people, and held them with great tenacity—the insurgents busied themselves in various other ways, completing and strengthening the barricades, collecting arms, making cartridges, preparing the houses for defence in case the soldiers forced their foremost defences. Quantities of paving-stones were taken up to the roofs and higher floors of the houses, to throw down upon the enemy. Women and children assisted in this labour. It was curious to observe the women. Notwithstanding danger from bullets, they were all at their doors and windows. Some of them—these were the younger ones—seemed to think it great fun; some of the older ones looked ghastly and terrified enough; whilst others, chiefly of quite the lower orders, were fierce partisans—as much so as their husbands and brothers, who in perfect silence, but with deadly resolution, were loading and firing from barricade, window, and house-top. I heard one sturdy dame, crimson with exertion and excitement, who bore in her brawny arms a basket of supplies to a barricade then under fire, express her determination, should the troops get into the street, to shower upon their devoted heads the whole of her kettles and crockery. When a thrifty housewife comes to such extremes as this, it is evident her blood is up. But the forced loan imposed by Sartorius had come home to the pockets of the lower classes of tax-payers, and had greatly exasperated the women.

The whole town (with the exception of the Principal, the garrison of which was starved into surrender) being thus in possession of the people,—the Cordova Ministry having disappeared, and the Queen having sent for Espartero—there was nothing for them to do but guard their victory: and vigilantly they did so, though with very miscellaneous weapons.—

The medley of arms amongst them—particularly on the 19th, for on the 20th they were better supplied with muskets—was curious to observe. Many had scabbardless swords, which they used as walking-



sticks, thereby greatly improving the point; others had pistols, some of tremendous length, and most antiquated construction. There were not a few trabucos to be seen. These are tremendous blunderbusses, wide at the mouth, which scatter a handful of *postas* (large slugs), or carry a ball full four times the size of a musket-ball. Here is a man with a curved scimitar, which must have been handed down to him from some Moorish ancestor, bound to his waist by a bit of old sash; yonder, on a door-step, out of the exact range of fire, but the bullets striking from time to time the balcony above her head, sits a woman playing with a dagger, which she looks quite capable of using. I write only what I myself observed. On the morning of the 20th I walked round many of the barricades when their defenders were breakfasting. One group had got a guitar for a table. It rested on the knees of a circle, and supported their bread and sausage. There was great sobriety; during the whole of the revolution I saw no case of drunkenness.

Ten days elapsed between the summons sent to Espartero and his arrival. They were of course days of intense anxiety both in the Palace and in the street. In the former, there had been, it has transpired, scenes of violent and almost bloody dissension; the infatuated Christina urging her daughter to refuse everything, even to use her 3,000 guards against a city in arms, and the King Consort actually drawing his sword upon Rianzares. The Provisional Government took methods at once to restrain their forces and secure their victory:—

To keep the people employed, the temporary authorities rather encouraged the building and strengthening of barricades. The Spanish nation has been so often cheated out of the results of its insurrections, and has so repeatedly beheld a half-effected revolution converted into a reaction, that it was determined this time to guard against such delusions and disappointment. Such, at least, was the case at Madrid. Under a broiling sun, they toiled as if life and death depended on their exertions. Most of the barricades, at first constructed of very heterogeneous materials, and without much regard to symmetry, were taken down, and rebuilt of paving-stones and earth. The operation was a great nuisance. The town was continually in a cloud of dust; passage through the streets, obstructed by these temporary fortifications, was extremely slow; at night one risked breaking his legs by tumbling into holes, or his shins by stumbling over huge blocks of stone and other building materials. The result of this labour and inconvenience was, that, by the 25th of July, Madrid contained upwards of two hundred and eighty barricades of the first magnitude, each one of which was the centre of (on an average) eight or ten smaller redoubts and defences. Besides stones, of which the principal parapets were chiefly composed, the materials used were bricks, tiles, bags of sand, beams, mortar, diligences, private carriages, carts, and furniture. On the first days of the revolution, it was curious to observe how, in the haste and enthusiasm of the moment, good and even handsome furniture was taken out into the street by its owners to be knocked to pieces in the barricade. Flags and streamers adorned them all, and at nearly every one, raised upon altars covered with coloured cloths, were portraits of Espartero—horrible caricatures many of them, but nevertheless the objects almost of adoration on the part of the people. After nightfall there were lights placed round these portraits, which in some instances were accompanied by others of O'Donnell, Dulce, and latterly (but only in a few cases) of the Queen, and music of every kind, from excellent bands down to a single cracked guitar, played behind the barricades, in front of which the people assembled in crowds. The revolution, serious enough at first, had now become a sort of festival. The people were too unsettled to return to their customary occupations; business of all kinds was suspended; the streets were continually crowded with men of the lower orders, armed, idle, but very well-conducted; whilst the better classes, to whom, now that the preliminary object of the revolution (the placing of Espartero at the head of affairs) was gained, the whole thing was an intolerable nuisance, longed for the arrival of the man whose presence alone would content the multitude, and restore Madrid to its normal condition.

At last he came. How he was received our readers know, and that, with his reception, virtually terminated the Spanish Revolution of July.

### Court, Personal, and Official News.

Amongst the recent visitors at Osborne have been the Earl of Clarendon, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and his Excellency Soliman Pacha.

Lord John Russell is quite a lion at the Lakes. His movements are chronicled with great minuteness by the local journals. We are told that he ascended Skeddaw, at the top of which "three cheers for Lord John Russell" were proposed by a tourist and responded to by a numerous company. Theatre and church are crowded by people anxious to catch a view of his lordship. "Men of all parties seemed to vie in showing respect to a nobleman whose consistent course has won respect, whether they rank themselves in the same class of politicians as his lordship or not." His lordship went to Penrith, and entered the town to the ringing of church bells. He was received with loud cheers, which he acknowledged by waving his hat. On entering the Crown, he introduced Lady Russell from an open window. She took in her arms her youngest child, an act which called forth renewed

cheers and acclamations from the populace. In the course of the afternoon, Lord John paid a flying visit to Lord Brougham, and left for Carlisle, and went forward to Scotland the following day.

Under the head "Mr. Sidney Herbert at Home," the *Salisbury Journal* describes the festival at Wilton Abbey, on the occasion of the annual treat to the boys and girls of the National Schools. On Wednesday last, with colours flying, and animated by the spirit-stirring strains of the Wilton band, the children of the Wilton and Northampton schools, to the number of some 400 or 500, arrived at the abbey at four o'clock, and took their seats at long tables ranged on the lawn, which were loaded with pyramids of sweetcake and other edibles ascertained to be acceptable to youthful palates. Mr. Herbert personally superintended all the arrangements, and with his amiable and accomplished partner, waited upon the little guests, in which task they were ably assisted by Earl Nelson, the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, and Mrs. Hamilton, the Bishop of New Zealand, the Rev. R. S. C. Chermide and Mrs. Chermide, the Rev. Messrs. Sims and Kiteat, and several others. When the children were regaled to their hearts' desire the repast concluded as it had begun, with grace and the singing of a hymn; and they betook themselves to the different amusements that were provided for them. The grounds had been liberally thrown open to the public, and the opportunity was taken advantage of by several hundred persons, including the principal inhabitants of Wilton and neighbourhood, tenants on the Pembroke estate, and a few from Salisbury and the surrounding country. The games, &c., consisted of foot-races for the boys and girls, jumping in sacks, jingling, pole climbing, roundabouts, and the prizes consisted of small money gifts, and hats and coats for the boys, and shawls and bonnets for the girls. The festivities were terminated by the ascent of two fire balloons.

The *Weekly Telegraph* publishes, with all the pomp and circumstance which attached to the manifestoes of the deceased Liberator, an address from Mr. John O'Connell to the "Repealers of Ireland"—wherever they are to be found.

Among the passengers by the steamer Madrid, which arrived at Southampton on Saturday night, were the sons and daughters of the Duke of Rianzares (Munoz) and Queen Christina, the Queen Mother of Spain. They embarked on board the Madrid at Lisbon *incognito*. The daughters are three in number, and grown up; the sons are two in number, and are mere boys.

The University Commission appointed under the new University Reform Bill met on Wednesday in Spring-gardens, London, when the Earl of Ellesmere was appointed chairman.

Mr. Acton, mayor of Wigan, has issued an address announcing himself as a candidate, and stating that his political principles are generally in accordance with those of the late member, Mr. Thicknesse. Mr. Woods who had been applied to by a body of electors, in a letter dated from Kissingen, in Germany, declines to divide the liberal party by becoming a candidate on this occasion.

A reduction of fees from students for collegiate purposes, has been made in the Queen's College, Belfast, and a similar reduction will no doubt be effected in the Colleges of Cork and Galway; this change being one of the results of additional grants of £1,600 secured for each of the three colleges, for the purpose of increasing the libraries and museums, and improving the efficiency of the various practical departments. Considerable industry is displayed by the promoters of the new so-called "Catholic University," in preparing for the opening of that institution in the first week of November next.

Viscount Duncan has issued an address to the electors of Forfarshire. After referring in words of respectful praise to the late Colonel Maule, he proceeds to state his own political sentiments: he has "never thought it advisable that religious opinions should be made the test of a man's qualification for the performance of civil services"; he has always supported Free-trade; voted for all measures which have "tended to extend the principles on which the Reform Bill was based"; and he reminds the electors of his efforts to obtain the repeal of the window-tax. He announces himself as a general supporter of the present Government; but it would be his duty "to see that all the departments of the State are managed with that economy and efficiency which, in times like the present, are even more than ordinarily requisite."

Orders have been received in Edinburgh to prepare the Royal apartments at Holyrood Palace for the use of her Majesty and the Royal Family on their journey to Balmoral. They are expected to reach Edinburgh on the 14th instant. The new castle at Balmoral now presents a very imposing appearance, and casts the old house into the shade. When completed, it will be a very handsome and commodious edifice.

A fund is in course of collection to enable Father Mathew to proceed to Madeira for the benefit of his health.

Lord John Russell, when recently in the lake district, wrote his name in the visitor's book, in the highest inhabited house in England, on Kirkstone. To the indignation of the good lady of the house, Mrs. Lancaster, some nefarious collector tore out the leaf. But his lordship, hearing of the theft, entered his name a second time, and got her ladyship and the three children to add their signatures. It is announced in the Irish papers that Lord John and Lady Russell, and a large retinue, are expected immediately at Killarney, where an entire hotel is ordered for the accommodation of the distinguished party.

From a return just issued, it appears that the uniform sixpenny rate of postage has already been carried into effect as regards the correspondence between the United Kingdom and the following colonies:—the whole of the British West Indies (the Turk's Islands

excepted), Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Bermudas, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, St. Helena, and the Gold Coast. Arrangements have been made for extending the measure, on the 1st of October next, to New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia.

Mr. Hume, M.P., is shortly to be presented with the freedom of the City of Aberdeen. The hon. member is at present at Caithness, enjoying the bracing air of John o'Groats with Sir G. Sinclair, and is in the enjoyment of improved health.

Lord Brougham (who looks hearty and wears well), his lordships brother, W. Brougham, Esq., and family, are still at Brougham-hall. On Sunday afternoon last his lordship attended Brougham chapel, which was densely crowded; indeed, a great number of well-dressed people were unable to gain admittance. The Rev. J. Brougham, B.A., a relative of the learned lord's, officiated.

Sir James Graham made a speech at an agricultural dinner held at Whitehaven on Thursday. Alluding to the topic of the day, he said:—

War is of itself a great calamity, but once entered into it becomes a free people so to bear themselves in the contest that they shall emerge from it honourably and triumphantly. No peace which is not honourable and triumphant is worthy to be called a peace. (Loud and protracted cheering.) I see a bright omen of success. You, sir (addressing Colonel Wilson), will recollect that in a former war compulsory service both in the militia and the navy marked its career. We have lived to see all compulsion abandoned; and there is this remarkable characteristic in the present war, that the militia has been raised without the ballot. (Cheers.) Sixty thousand men are now afloat in different parts of the world, and not a single man has been pressed. (Loud cheers.) Until the conflict began there was some difficulty in obtaining men, but as the contest advanced, and the danger of the conflict increased, the difficulty, whatever it may have been, of raising men for the navy has diminished, and I am proud to say that, without a pressed man, the fleet is fully manned. (Cheers.)

In the remainder of his speech the right hon. baronet touched, with his accustomed felicity, upon such subjects as "turnip management," the price of guano, the excellence of the "short horns," the necessity of using more manure in the country, &c., &c.

On Friday, a portion of the new Bankruptcy Act came into operation. Every declaration of insolvency to be filed on or after the 1st of September is to be filed in the office of the Chief Registrar in London, and in the country districts with the registrars. The registrars are to forward copies to the Chief Registrar. On and after the 1st September a trader may petition for an adjudication of bankruptcy against himself, and unless before adjudication he can make it appear that he has an available estate to at least £150, his petition shall be dismissed and no further petition filed without permission granted. Hitherto the privilege was only granted to persons who could pay their creditors at least 6s. in the pound. The time for disputing an adjudication in bankruptcy is from Thursday last extended to two calendar months instead of 21 days. On and after 1st September, excepted articles to £20 in furniture, clothes, or implements, are to be allowed to bankrupts. The same are to be valued and the expenses paid out of the estate. An inventory of the remainder furniture is to be made and the same is not to be sold without an order of a commissioner. This is a great boon to bankrupts. In case a bankrupt should be entitled to an allowance on his estate paying a certain dividend, his household furniture is to be taken in lieu of money. The other portion of the act relating to vacancies in the court, and to matters connected with the administration of the law, took effect from the 11th August, when the act received the royal assent.

The new penny bill and note stamps will not come into force until the 10th of next month. They commence at 1d. to £5, 2d. to £10, and so on progressively, and nothing is to be charged for the paper under £100 stamp.

### Accidents and Offences.

Mr. Joseph Nevin, station-master at Stockton, has been killed there; he attempted to get on to the foot-board of a train which was entering the station, but he fell and the carriages passed over him.

Two women have been struck dead by lightning at Yester in East Lothian. During a violent storm they were hastening homewards, incautiously carrying iron hoes over their shoulders; the lightning was attracted by the metal.

The iron steamer *Minerva* has been lost at night on her voyage from Liverpool to Cork; she struck on the Skerries rock, and speedily went down. Seventy people got on board a mail-steamer which was passing, and it is hoped that the rest landed in boats.

On the South Devon Railway, near Dawlish, apparently on a decline, eight waggons of a luggage-train broke away; a porter noticed the accident, and exhibited a red lamp; the driver saw this, and stopped his amputated train; presently the eight waggons ran into it; two were smashed, and the driver was much bruised.

Several robberies have been committed in churches, and other places of worship, which have been broken into by thieves, who are strongly suspected to form a portion of a gang of London burglars, in consequence of the robberies having been invariably effected during the night of Sacrament Sunday, when there is little doubt they expected to find the communion-plate. In this, however, they were foiled, as it is always removed to a place of safety after the service. The most recent cases are the following:—The parish church of Lutterworth was feloniously entered on Sunday night week, the thieves taking the remains of the sacramental wine and the brass work of the chancel. The churches



of Peopleton and Wyre Piddle were broken into, and the whole of the bibles, testaments, books of common prayer and hymns, many of which are in valuable bindings, with gold and silver clasps and edges, carried off. St. Mary's Catholic Chapel at Oldham was entered, and the silver ciborium lined with gold stolen from the tabernacle. Some thieves broke into the Baptist Chapel in Frogmore-street, and stole the money-boxes with their contents, and a large number of new bibles and testaments bound in black with gilt edges, and the words "British and Foreign Bible Society, year of Jubilee, 1853," stamped on the cover. Rewards for the apprehension of the thieves have been offered.

A woman named Tropley Knight, living in Paddington, has been committed under the coroner's warrant for the murder, by ill-treatment, of a child she had to nurse. Mr. Wakley obtained Lord Palmerston's authority for the production of the accused by the Governor of the Clerkenwell prison; but, as usual, it was overruled by the visiting justices.

Two men were killed and four others badly burned, by an explosion of fire-damp in a coal mine of Messrs. Knowles, at Clifton, near Manchester, arising from the culpability of a man named Croft, who, in spite of regulations, went into a place where there was a considerable quantity of foul air with a naked candle. He is in custody.

A sad bathing accident has happened at Jersey. Mr. Robert Norton, of 88, Strand, went to bathe in a dangerous place, and not being a good swimmer, was carried out by the swell and current. His brother endeavoured to save him, but was nearly drowned in the effort, barely escaping ashore in a state of exhaustion. Mr. Custance, a gentleman who had accompanied them to the seaside, then swam out to the place where Mr. Norton had disappeared, but before reaching the spot he became exhausted and remained floating about. Having procured a boat, at length the surviving Mr. Norton returned with assistance, and soon afterwards both bodies were recovered and brought ashore, but life was quite extinct.

On Tuesday a very painful instance of the effects of intoxication occurred in St. Clement's-lane. Two young married women, both of the name of Murphy, although not related to each other, and both in a state of drunkenness, returned to their lodgings at about 7 o'clock in the evening, and, according to the evidence, began "larking" together. One of them tried to dance her companion round the room, against her will, and, in doing so, fell upon a fender. She sustained some dreadful injury at the lower extremity of her body, which caused extensive hemorrhage; and in less than ten minutes she was dead. There were from sixteen to twenty other women in the same house, but they were all drunk; too drunk, in the opinion of the constable who was called in at the time, to render the deceased woman that assistance which might have saved her life. The parish surgeon, Mr. Richards, who arrived a few minutes after her death, stated that he never beheld a more frightful spectacle than that which the room presented. He could only compare it to a slaughter-house. The companion of the deceased was taken into custody; but, it being clear that the calamity was only the result of a drunken frolic, she was discharged, with a suitable caution as to the effects of indulging in drink.

Eleven houses were burnt down by a destructive fire at Chatham on Sunday night. Little, or none, of their contents was saved, though no lives were lost.

A young man, son of Mr. Bunney, gardener and victualler of Aylestone, near Leicester, was on Wednesday last returning from the latter town with a basket of potatoes in one hand and a loaded gun in the other. A cart with five men in it passed him on the road, when Bunney turned round, dropped his basket of potatoes, and fired at the men in the cart. They were all wounded, and sustained injuries in the neck, arms, and breast, though none are dangerous. The young man has been committed for trial, and bail refused. The wounded men state that the prisoner took a deliberate aim at them, and this indeed is quite obvious from the fact that every man was wounded. The prisoner did not make any defence, but we understand that his excuse for his conduct is, that the men had been "chaffing" or joking him, and that he hurriedly took up the gun and fired it, but did not intend to injure any of them.

James Simpson, the driver of the excursion-train which came into collision with the ballast engine at the East Croydon station on the 21st of last month, was on Saturday finally committed by the magistrates to take his trial on a charge of manslaughter. His legal adviser, Mr. Burdon, applied to have him admitted to bail, but the application was negatived by the bench.

There has been another accident on the Croydon line, though happily not attended with loss of life. At 20 minutes past 3 o'clock, on Saturday, the goods train for Epsom arrived, but owing to some negligence on the part of the pointman, it ran into the main station before the driver could reverse the engines, the effect of which was to force the carriages that were stationary on the line, with fearful velocity forward, tearing away the platform of the station, the left side of the electric telegraph office, and forcing a passage through the down passengers' entrance, carrying with it the adjoining wall. By a fortunate coincidence, the wheels of one of the carriages became clogged, so as to throw the other carriages round, the effect being to cause them to break through the brick wall of the Epsom down line, leaving the carriages suspended.

Six retail brewers of Bilston, Staffordshire, have been fined £50 each by the Wolverhampton Petty Sessions, for having in their possession, and using, grains of Paradise.

A madman, a few days ago, was a passenger in the Hull down train. When the train reached Peterborough, the man, of short build and respectable appearance, got out and galloped about the platform,

exclaiming, "I have a commission from the Almighty to chain the devil in a first-class carriage." He was with difficulty quieted and secured in a second-class carriage, the doors being locked, and thus forwarded to his destination.

An accident of an unusual character occurred on Friday morning on the Great Western Railway, at Birmingham. Immediately beyond the station in the centre of the town the line crosses Great Charles-street, about sixteen feet above the crown of the public road; there are sidings leading from engine-sheds and out of the main line up to the verge of the embankment, overlooking the public street, to which the embankment is entirely open. Within six or eight yards of the edge a turn-table is fixed. At an early hour in the morning an engine left one of the sheds in charge of the stoker, a youth, and proceeded in the direction of the turn-table, at a speed of five or six miles an hour. From some cause or other (possibly from a slight mistake in directing the movement) the engine was brought to a stand on the turn-table but ran over it, and the next moment it plunged completely off the line into the street beneath. In its flight, the engine tore down a considerable portion of thick brick wall built for the protection of the embankment; upon a portion of this one end of it finally rested, and the other embedded itself in the footpath below—the engine, in fact, resting upon one end and nearly upright. Of course it has sustained very great damage. The youth in charge of the engine, seeing what was going to happen, jumped off, and escaped without injury.

### Jessie and Police.

A singular action for damages has been tried at Liverpool Assizes. Mr. Steel, a shipowner, proposed to send out emigrants to Australia in the *Miltiades*, as well as freight; but he received so much cargo that the ship drew sixteen feet six inches without the passengers' provisions. Captain Schomburg, the Government emigration-officer, declared that this was too much loading, and refused to allow the vessel to depart. Part of the cargo had to be taken out, and Mr. Steel sustained a loss of £1,048: this he sought to recover from Captain Schomburg. The defendant pleaded "Not guilty by statute." Mr. Knowles contended that the defendant was perfectly justified in the course he had pursued by the 26th section of the act, which empowered him to object to whatever endangered the safety of the ship and passengers; and that there could be no doubt that by a ship drawing too much water the safety of both the passengers and ship was endangered. The judge assented to this view, and ruled that the defendant was entitled to a verdict under that section. Verdict accordingly; with leave reserved to the plaintiff to move to enter a verdict for him; the damages to be assessed, if necessary, by Mr. Hall, one of the jury.

A Welshman has suffered forty years' imprisonment to enable him to outwit his creditors. In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Wednesday, Mr. Dowse applied for a rule for the executor and executrix of a creditor in the estate of Richard Candlin, to receive his dividend of 19s. in the pound. The late Mr. Jones had a judgment against Candlin in 1817, and in 1818 he was committed to prison, where he remained at his suit until the year 1852. Mr. Commissioner Phillips asked whether the insolvent had been nearly forty years in prison. Mr. Dowse replied that it was approaching that period, and he understood that he was still in confinement. He had been in receipt of some rents, and would not file his schedule. There had been enough recovered to pay 19s. in the pound on the debts proved under the creditor's petition. Mr. Commissioner Phillips expressed his surprise at a man staying nearly forty years in prison, when he could get out by petitioning the court. The Registrar replied that the man was his own gaoler, and there had been a good deal of obstinacy. He had paid 40s. It appeared that in 1841 Candlin applied to a judge for his discharge, and was refused, and in 1852 prevailed on the applicants to give him his liberty, and promised to pay them out of some money he would collect. There was now a dividend, and the parties were anxious to receive it. Mr. Commissioner Phillips said the discharge was a waiver of the debt, the insolvent having a judgment against him. The Welshman had outwitted them, after he had been in prison nearly forty years. Application refused.

On Saturday, in the London Sheriffs' Court, an action was brought by a Mr. John Chapman against the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway Company, for damage sustained by breach of contract. The defendants suffered judgment to go by default. On the 29th July, the plaintiff, accompanied by a lady, took a return ticket from London to Herne Bay and back, and proceeded by rail to Southend, and from thence to their destination by boat. When the plaintiff and his lady companion came to the pier to return, they were informed by the pier-master there was no boat that night. Being anxious, on the lady's account, that evening to return to town, the plaintiff was compelled to take a fly to the nearest station, and tickets to London by the South Eastern Railway, which cost him £1 4s., including his companion's fare as well as his own. The judge expressed surprise that no one was present to explain the matter on the part of the company, but held that he could only award judgment for half the amount, as he could not charge the company for treating a lady. The lady must bring her own action for the other half. Verdict for plaintiff—12s. and costs.

Mr. Benjamin Sloman, machinist of Drury-lane Theatre, was charged at Bow-street, Police Office, on Wednesday, with wilful perjury. On the previous Saturday night, at half-past eleven o'clock, Madame Caradori was arrested, taken to a sponging-house, and

kept there till next night, and only liberated on paying £30 for an alleged debt and costs. This treatment arose from Mr. Sloman making an affidavit that the lady owed him £22, and she had informed him that she was about to leave England; on which latter statement Mr. Baron Martin granted an order for Madame Caradori's arrest. She swore on Wednesday that she had never made such an intimation to Sloman; and she showed that she not only intended to stop in England for some months, but that she had applied for letters of naturalization. As to the debt, she owed Mr. Sloman nothing. It would be seen that she had been announced by others to sing on Monday, but that she did not intend to appear in London that night. The affair was too long to be thoroughly investigated on Wednesday, and it was adjourned; but Mr. Henry advised the defendant to endeavour to effect a settlement. Signor Pavesi, another singer, was also arrested under circumstances similar to those of Madame Caradori; and at the re-examination on Friday, he made it clear that the arrest was made because the Italians would not be frightened by the rest of the company into singing after their engagement had expired. The most curious part of the proceedings was the examination of Mr. Levy, who had been Sloman's solicitor, but professed to be so no longer. The state of this gentleman's memory was even more remarkable than that of the military witnesses in the case of Lieutenant Perry. Being asked if he attended at the Judge's Chambers on the 19th August when the affidavit was sworn, he replied, "I cannot say whether I did or did not." At a later stage of his examination he was asked, "Who made the application to the Judge?" to which he made reply, "I have said that I cannot distinctly remember." Further questions from the bench, however, elicited the admission that certain questions had been addressed to him by Baron Martin. The case was again remanded for a week.

At the Worship-street Court, William Bennett, *alias* Ingledew, *alias* Knight, *alias* Seymark, a respectably-dressed, middle aged person, has been remanded, charged with having unlawfully conspired with others to obtain money and goods, with intent to cheat and defraud the secretaries of several loan societies and tradesmen in different parts of the metropolis. A wholesale boot manufacturer, who had supplied him on credit with £40 worth of goods, accidentally met him in the street a year afterwards, and on demanding payment for his goods, the prisoner replied that he was prepared to discharge it at once, and invited him to proceed with him to his residence for that purpose. Witnesses accordingly accompanied the prisoner to a house of disreputable appearance in the neighbourhood of Holborn, on reaching which he was suddenly surrounded by several men, who knocked him down and subjected him to such brutal violence that he was confined to his bed for several weeks from the injuries he had received. One of his assailants was afterwards taken into custody, and tried at the Central Criminal Court, for the assault and rescue, for which he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, but the prisoner had ever since eluded apprehension, until the previous day, when witness received information that he was in custody upon several other charges. These charges are, his guarantees to loan societies for pretended workmen, &c. The police say he is well known as the recognised head of an organised gang of swindlers, who have carried on their fraudulent practices for years past.

Lord Frankfort, of unfortunate notoriety, has been repeatedly of late at the Marlborough-street Court and at the police-station to complain of certain grievances which he believes are inflicted upon him by a general conspiracy of everybody to poison his food and insult him wherever he goes. At his last interview with Mr. Hardwick he left some printed papers—one headed "Certificates," the other "To the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom in Parliament assembled." The certificates were signed William Rutter, and they stated that Lord Frankfort laboured under indisposition in consequence of somebody having introduced deleterious sedatives into his food. The memorial to Parliament set forth that he (the Right Hon. Lodge Raymond Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency) had to complain of a long series of continued and most aggravated grievances and injuries, which had fatally destroyed his domestic arrangements, made considerable inroad into his property, and endangered his health. All these things were effected through the medium of corrupted domestics, and by all the means which active, vindictive, powerful, and opulent persons could bring into operation; and that, as he had not been able to obtain either attention or redress from the proper authorities, he prayed their lordships to allow him to prove his charges before a committee of the whole House, as no other way was left of putting a stop to those outrages daily perpetrated against the peace and honour of his relatives—not excepting females—by parties destitute of moral and humane feelings, who were running riot in the success of a disgraceful career which had hitherto evaded the law, bid defiance to justice, and was sheltered under the cloak of influence. Mr. Hardwick suggested a temporary residence on the continent. Lord Frankfort rejoined that the continental people were even more bitter enemies than the people of England. Mr. Hardwick gave the papers to Inspector Lester, who said he was no stranger to his lordship's troubles and delusions.

A case of wife-beating, heard at the Hammersmith police-court, shows how difficult it is to afford to women protection from the brutal objects of their insatiate affection. The complainant in the first instance took out a summons against her husband, but he failed to appear, and a warrant was then granted, as she seemed to have been very much ill-used and had a severe black eye. When the prisoner was brought up the wife did not appear, but Mr. Paynter told him that he was determined to have the attendance of his



wife before he discharged him. On the following day the wife entered the box with a young child in her arms; she still bore the marks of her husband's violence, and her right eye was also black. She, however, refused to be sworn, and said she did not wish to press the charge. Mr. Paynter said he should not part with either of them until she consented to be sworn, and he had got the truth from her. At last she said, on Tuesday night last her husband met her in the street and beat her. He was intoxicated at the time.

Mr. Paynter: How did you come by the black eye? The wife (hesitatingly): I don't know whether he hit me or —

Mr. Paynter: Or kicked you, I suppose. What did you tell the magistrate when you applied for the summons? The wife: I said he struck me, sir.

Mr. Paynter: Has he ever ill-used you before? The wife: He used to ill-treat me, but he has not done so lately.

The prisoner: I had aggravation for what I did, sir. She left her home on the Saturday before, and did not return.

Mr. Paynter: Is that so? The wife: There was no money coming, and I went to my friends.

Mr. Paynter: That is the way you put it, instead of saying that your husband had no money to bring home on the Saturday night, from his having squandered it away in drink, and that you had to seek elsewhere for food for yourself and children? The wife: But I had some money in the week, sir.

Mr. Paynter: Did anybody witness the assault? The wife: There was a constable present, but I did not give my husband in charge.

Mr. Paynter: I shall remand the prisoner for the attendance of the constable, and if there is no bail I shall commit him in default. It is quite clear a very bad assault has been committed, and I am determined to have the case properly investigated.

The prisoner was then locked up.

As an instance of another kind of obstacle to the efficient operation of the law, take the following:—A man named Hart had been convicted at the Clerkenwell court of brutal violence towards his daughter, who, with her mother, had left his house to be rid of him. Mr. Tyrwhit, after justly characterising his offence, said "I am only thinking whether I shall not send you to prison for the full term of six months." The prisoner began to cry! The magistrate, decided by this appeal, sentenced the cowardly wretch to six weeks, with the option of paying a fine of £5.

A distressing case, arising out of drunkenness, has been heard at the Thames Police-court. A man, thirty-eight years of age, has been stabbed, probably fatally, by his wife, whom he had struck when a "little tipsy." The knife was launched at him with such force as to penetrate through his clothes and flesh to the lungs. When carried to the hospital, he confessed the woman had been for sixteen years a hard-working wife and a fond mother.

Colwell George Colwell, alias Lord Colville, has been examined at the Mansion House on a charge of theft, but discharged. He appears to have duped a good many tradespeople by his assumption of a title.

There have been only two or three cases under the new Sale of Beer Act during the week. Mr. Norton, the Lambeth magistrate, has fined the keeper of a beer-shop in the Waterloo-road for a wholesale infraction of the act. At the same time he condemned the act, and expressed his belief that it must be repealed: as to "travellers," he believed that a person going on business from the east end of the town to the west was as much a traveller as a pleasure-seeker who goes from London to Richmond. Mr. Hardwick, the Marlborough-street magistrate, on the other hand, did not think omnibus-drivers and conductors between Brentford and London, nor persons who live in London but come late from the country, "travellers" whom publicans may supply after ten o'clock on Sunday night.

### Miscellaneous News.

The extensive estates of Mr. James Lambert, of Cregg Clare, in the county of Galway, have been purchased by Mr. Hope Scott, of Abbotsford, for £92,000.

The removal of Smithfield-market to Copenhagen-fields has finally got rid of that city nuisance "Bartlemy Fair," which should have taken place on Saturday last.

The *Maidstone Journal*, which has been established nearly 70 years, intimates that in consequence of another considerable rise in the price of paper, the proprietors have been compelled to raise the price from 6d. to 6d.

The Corporation of Liverpool propose to extend their dock accommodation, by the purchase of land on the north shore of the Mersey from the Earl of Derby and Mr. John Shaw Leigh. The expenditure required is estimated at £3,000,000.

Numbers of persons have been hoaxed at Padisham. It was announced by placards that "Signor Unsingue" would perform extraordinary feats on the river Calder, concluding by a drive on the river, drawn by geese: "the geese," it was stated, "will previously parade the banks of the river." The last promise only was kept—the "geese" being the foolish spectators, who paraded the banks in vain.

The number of admissions to the Crystal Palace, during last week, were 49,878. On Saturday (5s. day) the admissions were only 1,748; 1,446 by season ticket and 302 by payment at the door. It will thus be seen that the admissions begin to decline in number; a result no doubt due, in some degree, to the difficulties of access, and to the stoppage which the recent accident at Croydon has put upon excursion trains. The second edition of the "General Guide-book" has just appeared, the first of 100,000 copies having run out.

The decayed port of Harwich, formerly much used as a point of departure for different places on the continent, has now a chance of reviving its former

prosperity. After eighteen years' suspense, it is at length connected with London by rail. The line was opened on Wednesday; when a monster excursion-party of the proprietors of the Eastern Counties Railway Company went from London, feasted on the pier at Harwich, heard complimentary speeches, and took trips on the sea. If steamers should be placed on the line, voyagers might reach Rotterdam or Antwerp in eight or nine hours from Shoreditch terminus.

A commission, under the authority of a Master in Chancery, have just commenced, at Aberdeen, a tour of visits to the various towns where subscribers to Mr. O'Connor's Defunct Land Company, now dissolved, reside, in order to receive claims on the company's assets. It will give some idea of the mistaken confidence reposed by the working classes of the country in this crude speculation, to mention that, in Aberdeen and neighbouring districts alone, not fewer than 250 subscribed to it. The amount of the assets is not yet ascertained, some property belonging to the company being yet unsold. The commission, commencing at the north, are to visit in succession, Arbroath, Perth, Stirling, Glasgow, Dumfries, Paisley, Edinburgh, Galashiels, in Scotland, and then the towns of England.

The first case under the operation of the new Act for the Repression of Crime and Regulation of Reformatory Schools (17 and 18 Vic., cap. 86), occurred at the police court on Friday. A little lad, named Cunliff had confessed to stealing a cheque for £1 3s., from the shop of Mr. Spencer, on the Sandhill, and in passing sentence Mr. Ellison said, by a very wise provision of the legislature he was allowed an opportunity of repentance, and of becoming a respectable member of society. He would be taken to prison for a fortnight, and from thence to the Reformatory School, where a chance would be afforded him of learning a useful trade, and in every way qualifying himself for an honourable position in life. The mother was put forward, and ordered to pay a certain sum per week for the lad's maintenance in the school, which, if not regularly kept up, could be levied upon her goods by distraint or otherwise.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

From a Parliamentary paper just printed it appears that there were 100 persons killed and 119 injured by accidents on all the railways in the United Kingdom during the half year ending June 30, 1854, there being 81 killed and 102 injured in England and Wales, 14 killed and 13 injured in Scotland, and 5 killed and 4 injured in Ireland. Of those killed 22 (3 passengers and 19 railway servants or contractors) met their death from causes over which they had no control, and 40 (4 passengers and 36 railway servants) in consequence of their own misconduct or want of caution. In like manner 72 passengers and 19 railway servants were injured from causes over which they had no control, while 3 passengers and 44 servants or contractors met with injuries from their own carelessness or misconduct. 38 trespassers or other persons, not passengers or servants, were killed and 5 injured while crossing or walking on the railway. There were no suicides. These accidents occurred on 7,813 miles of railway, of which 5,964 are open in England and Wales, 996 in Scotland, and 853 in Ireland. The number of accidents to trains was 47, 36 being to passenger and 11 to goods or mineral trains. Of the 36 accidents to passenger trains 21 were collisions between passenger and other trains or engines, and of the 11 accidents to goods and mineral trains 5 were collisions. The total number of deaths resulting from accidents to trains was 11, and of injuries 85. Of these no less than 9 deaths and 64 injuries were caused by collisions alone, 2 deaths and 57 injuries being to passengers, and the remainder to railway servants.

The Chinese Exhibition, St. George's-place, Hyde-park-corner, that was so long a favourite with the public and a conspicuous West-end feature, has at length found a successor in the Oriental, or Turkish, Museum. The noble gallery is now filled from end to end with illustrations of life in the Ottoman empire, at once comprehensive and minute. From the divan and the seraglio, to the water-carriers of the capital and the peasant of Bulgaria, scarcely a grade of Turkish society is unrepresented. The late and present Sultan,—the disbanded Janissaries, and the redoubtable Bashi-Bazouks—the regulars, military and marine—the ladies of the harem, on their silken cushions and in their gilded coaches,—the priests, lawyers, and physicians—the scribe that sits by the way-side—the bathers and the coffee-drinkers—all are there; admirably personated in wax, and attired in their characteristic costumes. It is a great merit of the exhibition that the dresses now nearly obsolete, but till recently in invariable use, and identified with the history and romance of the East, are preserved, though the visitor is not allowed to suppose that they represent the Turkey of to-day. The present charge of admission to the gallery must exclude many; but when this obstacle is removed, the proprietors may safely reckon on a continuous stream of visitors.

We are glad to observe that Dr. Kahn's Anatomical Museum maintains its place among the sights of London, instead of touring about the provinces. In its new home, at the top of the Haymarket, it can never fail to attract numerous appreciative visitors. Even in this dull season, we found a respectable group of listeners to the lecturer's demonstration, from casts recently prepared, of choleraic phenomena. As a school of physiological and ethnological knowledge, it is impossible to exaggerate the value of the exhibition; and though it may have possible attractions for the prurient, it can hardly fail to impress even them with unexpected lessons. We have lately seen with astonishment the degree of physiological knowledge that may be imparted to children yet at school; and there are no readier means by which adults may repair their deficiencies, than by spending an hour or two in this Museum under the guidance of Dr. or Mrs. Sexton.

### Literature.

*History of the Apostolic Church: with a General Introduction to Church History.* By PHILIP SCHAFF, Professor in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg. Two Volumes. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark.

WHILE it is generally admitted that the writings of Neander have created a new epoch in Church History, it must have been felt by many of his admirers and disciples, that, in order to the awakening of the universal interest which properly belongs to his materials,—and to the communication of the greatest possible benefits by his incomparable learning—his scientific ability—and his profound appreciation of the history of the Christian religion and church, as no mere concourse of outward facts, but a continuous process of evolution and development,—it would be desirable and useful that his great work should be almost re-written. His heavy and prolix style, his often obscure and involved thought, and his deficiency in artistic and literary qualities, notwithstanding all the intellectual, moral, and Christian excellencies in which he is unapproached and incomparable, have greatly limited, and must continue to limit, especially to minds of English constitution and habit, the force and impression of his invaluable works. That which, on these views of the matter, we have often ourselves intensely desired—a work in Neander's spirit, arranged with more perspicuity, developed as to its substance with more simplicity, and written with more clearness and elegance,—seems now in a fair way of being obtained; or, at least, is most admirably commenced in the volumes before us.

Dr. Schaff is, perhaps, but slightly known in this country. He is "a Swiss by birth, a German by education," and now resident in America; the author of several noble contributions to theological journals published in that country,—of a life of Augustine,—and of a first volume of Church History in the German language, which received numerous commendations from eminent scholars, and amongst others that of the Chevalier Bunsen, who hailed the work "as the harbinger of a great and glorious future; worthy of a German scholar, of a disciple of Neander, and of a believing and free Christian and Protestant." He added: "it stands on German ground, but is not the less original for that." It is this work, revised, and with some important additions, which is now issued by the author, in an English translation, and simultaneously in England and America, in the volumes to which we have to invite our readers' attention.

The author has preferred to issue these volumes as a separate work on the Apostolic Church, with a full General Introduction: but it is his wish and intention, if his life is spared, to bring down the history to the present time. As regards compass, he proposes "to steer midway between the synoptical brevity of a mere compend, and the voluminous fulness of a work which seeks to exhaust its subject, and is designed simply for the professional scholar." He divides Church History into three ages, and each age into three periods. The following tabular view will be of service to the reader.

#### FIRST AGE.

"THE ANCIENT, or the GRÆCO-LATIN (Eastern and Western) UNIVERSAL CHURCH, from its foundation on the day of Pentecost to Gregory the Great (A.D. 30—590); thus embracing the first six centuries.

First Period: The Apostolic Church, from the first Christian Pentecost to the death of the Apostles (A.D. 30—100).

Second Period: The Persecuted Church, to the reign of Constantine (311).

Third Period: The Established Church of the Græco-Roman empire, and amidst the barbarian storms to Gregory the Great (590).

#### SECOND AGE.

THE MIDDLEVAL CHURCH, or the ROMANO-GERMANIC CATHOLICISM, from Gregory the Great to the Reformation (A.D. 590—1517).

Fourth Period: The commencement of the Middle Ages, the planting of the church among the Germanic nations, to the time of Hildebrand (1049).

Fifth Period: The flourishing period of the Middle Ages, the summit of the Papacy, monachism, scholastic and mystic theology, to Boniface VIII. (1303).

Sixth Period: The dissolution of the Middle Ages, and preparation for the Reformation, to 1517.

#### THIRD AGE.

THE MODERN or EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT CHURCH, in conflict with the Roman-Catholic Church, from the Reformation to the present time.

Seventh Period: The Reformation, or productive Protestantism and re-acting Romanism (16th century).

Eighth Period: Orthodox-confessional and scholastic Protestantism, in conflict with ultramontane Jesuitism, and this again with semi-Protestant Jansenism (17th century and first part of 18th).

Ninth Period: Subjective and negative Protestantism (Rationalism and Sectarianism), and positive preparation for a new age in both churches, (from the middle of the 18th century to the present time.)

This division differs from that of other historians in some details, but seems to us to be natural,



proportionate and complete: and it has the advantages of clearness and simplicity, and of sharpness and definiteness of outline. It is an instance, too, of a happy selection of terms, at once characteristic and brief, which forecasts the precision and expressiveness with which the whole work is written. Each of the nine periods, into which the author thus divides the history of the church, will demand, he says, about a moderate volume for its treatment.

Dr. Schaff is a pupil and disciple of Neander, and treads reverently in the footsteps of his master; but with perfect independence and freedom. He undoubtedly owes much to the personal influence, the scholarship, and the accumulated materials, of his great instructor; but he also has qualities that are all his own, has pursued original inquiries, and evinces a strength and ability scarcely inferior to Neander himself. He has not the deep spiritual insight of Neander, perhaps, nor his universal learning; nor is he cast in the same large mould as a thinker and philosopher: but he has a brighter, clearer mind, that conceives more vividly, and combines its conceptions more closely and symmetrically, and generally gives forth its knowledge or thought with more spontaneity, and in forms the most distinct and expressive. He breathes the liberal and catholic spirit of his teacher; but differs from him in being more orthodox, in holding stricter views of the inspiration and authority of the Scriptures, in paying more regard to the objective and realistic character of Christianity, and in being more *churchly*:—in this last respect, avoiding Neander's error, whose prevailing view was, that the kingdom of God forms itself from individuals, and that there is a Christian religion *out of* and *beside* the Church; while Dr. Schaff inclines to the opinion, that Christianity cannot be upheld without the divine institution of the Church, and that if these are regarded even as two separate, though not opposed, and more or less mutually exclusive spheres, Christianity without the Church will "at last resolve itself into a ghost or Gnostic phantom."

In the General Introduction to this work, which may be considered an Outline of the Philosophy of Church History—and which combines very remarkably the ability of a scientific historian with the faith and feeling of a humble and spiritual, but free-spirited and rational Christian—the author first unfolds the Idea of History, and describes its Factors, and the central position of Religion in History; and then proceeds to the Idea of the Church, its Development, and its relation to the World—thus preparing for his Definition of Church History, and the consideration of its extent, sources, divisions, and relations to Theology. This whole outline is of singular value, and supplies a felt want in this department; but it is to a collection of a few of the leading passages on the Idea and the Development of the Church that we would specially invite our readers, that they may gather the author's conception of the great task he has undertaken—of its final aim, and of the spirit which should animate and inform his work:—

#### IDEA OF THE CHURCH.

"Christianity, which, as the absolute religion, holds this central ruling position in history, and on which depends the salvation of the human race, exists not merely as something subjective in single pious individuals, but also as an objective, organised, visible society, as a *kingdom of Christ on earth*, or as a *church*. The church is, in part, a pedagogic institution to train men for heaven, and, as such, destined to pass away in its present form, when the salvation shall be completed; in part, the everlasting communion of the redeemed both on earth and in heaven. In the first view, as a visible organisation, it embraces all who are baptised, whether in the Greek, or Roman, or Protestant communities. It contains, therefore, many hypocrites and unbelievers, who will never be entirely separated from it till the end of the world. Hence our Lord compares the kingdom of heaven to a field, where wheat and tares grow together until the harvest; and to a net, which 'gathers of every kind.' The true essence of the church, however, the eternal communion of saints, consist only of the regenerate and converted, who are united by a living faith with Christ the head, and through Him with one another.

"Though the church is thus a society of men, yet it is by no means on that account a production of men, called into existence by their own invention and will, like free-masonry, for instance, temperance societies, and the various political and literary associations. It is founded by God himself through Christ. . . . For this very reason, the gates of hell itself can never prevail against it. It is the ark of Christianity, out of which there is no salvation,—the channel of the continuous revelation of the triune God, and the powers of eternal life.

"St. Paul commonly calls the church the *body of Christ*, and believers *members* of this body. As a *body* in general, the church is an organic union of many members.

As the *body of Christ*, the church is the dwelling place of Christ, in which He exerts all the powers of his theanthropic life, and also the organ, through which He acts upon the world as Redeemer. . . . Since Christ as Redeemer, is to be found neither in Heathenism, nor in Judaism, nor in Islamism, but only in the church, the fundamental proposition, 'Out of Christ, no salvation,' necessarily includes the other, 'No salvation out of the church.'

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHURCH.

"The church is not to be viewed as a thing at once finished and perfect, but as a historical fact, as a human society, subject to the laws of history, to genesis, growth, development. . . . To avoid misunderstanding, however, we must here make an important distinction. The church, in its idea, or viewed objectively in Christ, in

whom dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead bodily, who is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever, is from the first complete and unchangeable. So also the revealed word of Christ is eternal truth and the absolute rule of faith and practice, which the Christian world can never transcend. The doctrine of an improvement on Biblical Christianity, of an advance on the part of men beyond revelation, is entirely rationalistic and unchristian. Such a pretended improvement were but a deterioration, a return to the old Judaism or Paganism.

"But from this idea of the church in the Divine mind, and in the person of Christ, we must distinguish its *actual manifestation* on earth; from the objective revelation itself we must discriminate the *subjective apprehension and appropriation of it in the mind of humanity, at a given time*. This last is progressive. Humanity at large can no more possess itself at once of the fullness of the Divine life in Christ, than the individual Christian can in a moment become a perfect saint. This complete appropriation of life is accomplished only by a gradual process, involving much trouble and toil. The church on earth advances from one degree of purity, knowledge, holiness, to another; struggles victoriously through the opposition of an ungodly world; overcomes innumerable foes, within and without; surmounts all obstructions; survives all diseases; till at last, entirely purged from sin and error, and passing, at the general resurrection, from her militant to her triumphant state, she shall stand forth eternally complete. This whole process, however, is but the full actual unfolding of the church which existed potentially at the outset in Christ; a process by which the Redeemer's Spirit and life are completely appropriated and impressed on every feature of humanity. Christ is thus the beginning, the middle, and the end of the entire history of the church.

"The growth of the church is, in the first place, an *outward extension* over the earth, till all nations shall walk in the light of the Gospel. . . . In the second place it consists in an *inward unfolding* of the idea of the church, in *doctrine, life, worship, and government*; the human nature, in all its parts, coming more and more to bear the impress of that new principle of life, which has been given in Christ to humanity, and which is yet to transform the world into a glorious and blessed kingdom of God. . . . This development, moreover, is *organic*. It is not an outward mechanical aggregation of facts, which have no living connexion. It is a process of life which springs from within, from the vital energy implanted in the church, and which remains in all its course, identical with itself, as man through all the stages of his life still continues man. . . . The history of all Christian nations, and of all times, from the birth of Christ to the final judgment, forms *one connected whole*; and only in its totality does it exhibit the entire fullness of the new creation."

#### CHURCH HISTORY.

"We are now prepared to define *Church history*. It is simply the progressive execution of the scheme of the divine kingdom in the actual life of humanity; the outward and inward development of Christianity—the extension of the church over the earth, and the infusion of the spirit of Christ into all the spheres of human existence, the family, the state, science, art, and morality, making them all organs and expressions of this spirit for the glory of God, and for the elevation of man to his proper perfection and happiness. It is the sum of all the utterances and deeds, experiences and fortunes, all the sufferings, the conflicts, and the victories of Christianity, as well as of all the Divine manifestations in and through it. As we have distinguished two factors, a divine and a human, in general history; so we must view church history as the joint product of Christ and of his people, or regenerate humanity. On the part of Christ, it may be called the evolution of his own life in the world, a perpetual repetition, or unbroken continuation, as it were, of his incarnation, his words and deeds, his death and his resurrection, in the hearts of individuals and of nations. On the part of men, church history is the external and internal unfolding of the life of believers collectively, who live and move and have their being in Christ.

"The *beginning* of church history is properly the incarnation of the Son of God, the entrance of the new principle of light and life into humanity. The life of Jesus Christ forms the unchangeable the anthropic fount of the whole structure. . . . The *relative goal* of church history for any given time is the then existing present; or rather the epoch which lies nearest the historian. . . . Its *absolute goal* is the final judgment."

After further preliminary dissertation on the various departments of church history, and on the character of the three ages into which he proposes to divide its eighteen centuries; the author gives a general view of its progress, and an account of the most important works on the subject, from the patristic period to the present time. This is by far the fullest and the most critical and discriminating account of the literature of church history, that has ever appeared; and will be very highly esteemed and valued by the student.

The "History of the Apostolic Church," which forms the body of these volumes, cannot, nor is it necessary that it should, be described by us at such length as the philosophical outline, which sketches the plan and unfolds the principles of the whole coming work—which we earnestly hope Dr. Schaff will live to complete. A special introduction treats of the *preparation* for Christianity in the history of the world—in Heathenism, in Judaism, and in the contact of the two,—and of the moral and religious condition of humanity at the time of the appearance of Christ. The first book is occupied with the "founding, spread, and preservation of the church"—the Pentecostal birthday of the church, the mission in Palestine, the apostle Paul and the Gentile mission, the labours of the other apostles till the destruction of Jerusalem, and the life and labours of John. This portion of the work may be considered as corresponding to Neander's volumes on "The Planting and Training of the Church by the Apostles;" and in the main agrees with the critical and moral

views by which they are distinguished. At the same time, it is quite independent in method of treatment, and in the very conclusions in which the influence of the master is most apparent. In arrangement, in clearness of thought and expression, and in artistic feeling for his materials and taste in their employment, Dr. Schaff is superior to Neander. As we have already hinted, too, his work is more orthodox, and has the advantage of being more immediately and constantly connected with the Scripture text, so as to include more than Neander of direct interpretation. The remainder of the work, occupying the greater part of the second volume, consists of separate books, on the "Moral and Religious Life"—the "Government"—the "Worship"—and the "Doctrine and Theology" of the Apostolic Church. These are marked equally by the feeling of the Christian and the spirit of the philosopher; by great depth and the purest lucidity. The view taken by the author of the constitution and government of the church is *congregational*. The offices of Apostles, Prophets, and Evangelists, he shows to have had reference to the whole church, according to its original conception, as the total of believers; while those of the Presbyter and Deacon relate only to single congregations. He maintains the identity of Presbyters and Bishops in the Apostolic period; and that these Presbyter-bishops were not diocesan, but the regular teachers and pastors, preachers and leaders, of the congregations—their duties being to conduct all public worship, to take care of souls, to enforce discipline, and to manage the church property. The designation to office by the vote of the people appears to be regarded by Dr. Schaff, not as a merely human appointment, as "a creature of the congregation," but as the revelation of the Divine will through the body of Christians; but he does not enter very fully into the subject, nor into the related topic of Ordination. He holds that the only second office in the churches was that of the Deaconate,—which was simply an office of help, furnishing a bond of union between the congregation and its presbyter or bishop. He further represents, and adduces evidence for the representation, that there was no chasm between the ministerial office and the people,—no opposition of clergy and laity in the modern sense; but, on the contrary, an active participation of the believers, as forming a universal priesthood, in the worship and government of the church. We may also add, as further indicative of Dr. Schaff's ecclesiastical stand-point, that he maintains the apostolic origin of infant-baptism—especially directing his argument and proof against the "distorted posture" in which Neander, Gieseler, and others, have placed some of the early testimonies, and the "unwarrantable inferences" they have extracted from them. Of the Lord's Supper he holds, that "it presupposes faith and regeneration;" and is "the sacrament of the *unio mystica*, and of the *communio sanctorum* resting upon it."

There are several chapters we feel bound specially to name, though we can do no more by them. Those on "The influence of Christianity on the Moral Relations," on "Spiritual Gifts," and on "Heretical Tendencies," contain, severally, most profound, practical, and consistently catholic views of their subjects; the two former, particularly, giving shape to that which is innermost to the Christian life of the apostolic age, more simply and suggestively,—and exhibiting the essential connexion of the spheres of thought and life, with a finer discernment and more wholeness of conception,—than has been done in any other treatment of the subject known to us. A pre-eminently interesting chapter of the concluding book, is devoted to the "Different Types of the Apostolic Doctrine;" of which the germ is contained in the following passage.

#### TYPES OF DOCTRINE.

"We have then three leading forms of apostolic doctrine, under which all the books of the New Testament may without any violence be distributed:—

1. The *JEWISH-CHRISTIAN* theology, or the system of Christian doctrine in its unity with the Old Testament. This is represented by the leaders, or, as Paul styles them, 'pillars' of Jewish Christianity, James and Peter; with this difference, that James presents especially the unity of Christianity with the law, Peter its unity with prophecy, forming at the same time the transition from the position of James to that of the Gentile Apostle. Under this head fall the gospels of Matthew and Mark, and the epistle of Jude.

2. The *GENTILE-CHRISTIAN* theology, or Christianity in its distinction from Judaism, and viewed as a new creation. This is the type of doctrine presented by the Gentile-Apostle Paul, and embraces also the gospel and the book of Acts by his attendant Luke, and the anonymous epistle to the Hebrews.

3. The *JOHANNINE* theology, which adjusts the differences of Jewish and Gentile Christianity, and merges the systems of Peter and Paul in its sublime and profound conception of the mysterious *theanthropic person* of the Saviour. Here belong the Gospel, Epistles, and Revelation of the beloved apostle.

"These three forms of doctrine cover the whole field of saving truth as it is in Jesus, and at the same time exhibit the leading tendencies of the human mind in its relation to the Gospel. They, therefore, satisfy all doctrinal wants, as the gospels meet all the demand in the sphere of history. . . . To translate the relations of these doctrinal types from the language of history into that of philosophy, and reduce them from concrete,



temporary form to abstract principle, we may say, that Jewish Christianity is the Christian religion viewed mainly from the stand point of law, authority, and objectivity; Gentile Christianity is the same religion conceived and expressed predominantly as gospel, freedom, and subjectivity. The former represents the conservative element, the latter the progressive. But as law and gospel, authority and freedom, by no means absolutely contradict each other, as in their lowest root and ultimate aim they are one; so Jewish and Gentile Christianity, the Petrine and Pauline systems, are far from being inconsistent; and the theology of John is but the full development and expression of the unity which secretly bound the two together from the beginning. In this living organism of the primitive Christian doctrine, we see only a new proof of its divinity, universality, and inexhaustible fulness. The magical introduction of one fixed abstract system of ideas into the heads of the apostles, regardless of their gifts, education and mission, would have been unworthy as well of God as of man. Instead of this we have the eternal truth becoming flesh, entering into essential conjunction with human nature, inwardly and vitally uniting itself with the individuality of each apostle, and expressing itself in the way most suitable to him and to those of like mental character. In every one there is accomplished a true, free reconciliation between his mind and God's, between reason and revelation, nature and grace. Here again, therefore, we must repeat, that in the Bible all is divine and at the same time truly human, and for this very reason most admirably fitted to meet the deepest wants of our nature, and to reconcile man with God."

Dr. Schaff has many of the most excellent qualities of the German and the Anglo-Saxon mind; and his work happily unites the learned, critical, and theoretical elements with the æsthetic, the spiritual, and the practical. He himself says, that the church in Germany and England alike wants, not works merely translated from the literature of the one country to the other, but works written from the *Anglo-German* point of view: and he must be congratulated warmly on the distinguished success with which he has commenced such a new literature in the department of historical theology, and pointed out and prepared the way in which other labourers may follow. The friend who has been his translator, the Rev. E. D. Yeomans, must also be mentioned with praise; as having so entered into Dr. Schaff's spirit as to present his valuable work in a style remarkably clear and pure, through which the philosophical, pious, and beautifully elaborated thought of the author, shines brilliantly and powerfully.

*Voltaire and his Times.* By L. F. BUNGENER, Author of "France before the Revolution," &c. Edinburgh: T. Constable and Co.

THIS book has been to us the most interesting, and by far the most really instructive, of M. Bungener's productions. His genius for the reproduction of the men and society of a bygone period, has suffered little limitation by the special purpose of this work—to estimate critically the character of the eighteenth century, and to study in detail the questions by which it was agitated: while there is much gain to the reader in the sure truth of the picture and the definiteness of the views, which have for their certain basis the history and literature of the epoch, without the interlacing element of fiction, by the aid of which the author heightened the interest of the brilliant works previously published by him.

The following passage will exhibit the scope of the work, and bespeak the reader's attention to it, as an evidently remarkable volume.

"The history of Voltaire is that of the eighteenth century; the history of the eighteenth century is that of Voltaire. The age and the man are one.

"One, I say, but how?—The incarnation of an age in one man takes place, according to the times, in two different ways.

"Sometimes it is the man that takes the lead. He calls to other minds, and those other minds follow him. He lays hold of all the vital forces of society, and gathers them into his hand. Such is the reign of genius; such the lot of young and vigorous generations.

"Sometimes it is the age itself that has selected from among its men the one who is to be its leader. This chosen chief is condemned thenceforth to have but one thought—that of maintaining his seat. All his faculties, all his genius perhaps—for it is not impossible that he may have genius—he will be found to consecrate to the study and the service of the tastes of the multitude. He will acquire an astonishing ability for anticipating everything that is wanted from him. He will guess men's longings before they are expressed; nay, before they are felt. He will have the air of one that leads, but only because he will contrive never to advance, unless precisely in the way that is wished for. Unity, in the one case, arose from all men becoming fused in one; in the other, it arises from their being one man to make himself all things to all. This is the reign of talent; this the lot of ages sunk in anility and weakness.

"Such, then, shall we find to have been evidently the part that belonged to Voltaire in the eighteenth century. Ask not from him those bursts of genius, those powerful inspirations which seize a people's inmost feelings, agitate them, temper them anew, create for them a life and a faith. Possibly—and it is a praise we cannot refuse him—possibly he might in other times have had those regenerating inspirations. Even his everlasting laugh did not prove him incapable of enthusiasm. He would weep at the theatre: hardly, it is true, at any play that was not his own, and always

so far that he might set the example; but, after all, he wept, and one does not weep at will. In an epoch where, in order to be powerful one must have been great, I believe Voltaire would have been great.

"That, however, he never was; he served his age as that age desired to be served. Wit was required of him, and wit he scattered with a liberal hand. Fine verses were wanted of him—these he made; but he was never asked for poetry, that of the heart I mean, and he had it not. 'I admit in him the perfection of mediocrity,' said one of his enemies, the Abbé Trublet; and though *mediocrity* sounds ill, I agree, when treating of Voltaire, that his judgment is in some respects one of the best that has been passed upon him.

"This character—and therefore it is that I have made a point of defining it accurately—was common to all the men and all the writings of that time. Everywhere you find wit, but little soul; much reason, little good sense; fine verses, no poetry; big words, and of conviction none!—No, there was no conviction in that school; no more in philosophy and in morals, where people fancied they had some, than in religion in which they gloried in no longer having any."

We should very willingly add to this extract, if we could give it space, the parallel between Voltaire and Rousseau, as "the two coryphæuses of the epoch"; in which, as the author truly says, "lies his whole book"; for the diversity and contrast of these men represents all the contradictory elements which constitute the life of that period of time. Having simply led the reader to the portals of the volume, we must give him our most earnest assurance, that he will find it rich in history and anecdote, in literary and philosophical criticism, and in profoundly thoughtful and Christian views of society and life. It is the most careful and religious—and strikes us as the most accurate and suggestive—view yet taken of that vaunted, wonderful and powerful, but shallow, mean and terrible, eighteenth century, which has left its results inscribed on the entire face of Europe. But, while we write these words, we remember the saying of Carlyle,—that "if we rise with this matter into the proper region of Universal History, and look on it with the eye not of this time, or of that time, but of Time at large, it might perhaps be predicted, That intrinsically, essentially little lies in it; that one day when the net result of our European way of life comes to be summed up, this whole as yet so boundless concern of French Philosophism will dwindle into the thinnest of fractions, or vanish into nonentity." And this, again, reminds us, that the main representation of this book strongly resembles or reflects the views to which Carlyle has given expression in the opening of his essay on Voltaire and in the close of that on Diderot. Perhaps it is not incorrect, it cannot be unjust, to suppose that M. Bungener is acquainted with these portions of the writings of the greatest living of our English literary men.

*The Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology.* No. II. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co. London: George Bell.

THIS second number of the *Journal of Philology* is even better than the first; and widens and confirms its claims on the support of all persons interested in the progress and improvement of sacred and classical learning in England. It opens with an article on "The Sophists," in which the view taken by Mr. Grote, in the sixty-seventh chapter of his *History*, is subjected to a candid, searching, and acute criticism. The author acknowledges that Mr. Grote himself has supplied him with no inconsiderable portion of the materials of his criticism: but also brings forward some highly important passages bearing on the question, which that learned and ingenious historian has omitted. The result is, that the views of Mr. Grote, current and popular though they have become, are decisively rejected; and we think on grounds both sure and sufficient. The essay deserves the particular attention of historical and philosophical students. The second paper is on "The Martyrdom and Commemorations of St. Hippolytus;" and is written both learnedly and brilliantly. It is designed to prove that the martyr Hippolytus, commemorated on the Ides of August—who was buried in the Ager Veranus, on the road from Rome to Tivoli, and whose remains were afterwards borne to France and deposited at St. Denis—was not the same person as Hippolytus, Bishop of Portus, as is maintained by Bunsen and others. Here again, as in the previous case, the critic seems to us to have the best of it; and the Chevalier Bunsen, we think, must admit that he has to amend his statements on this point. Dr. Donaldson, the editor of *Pindar*, contributes a discussion of "Some Special Difficulties" in the established text of that poet. He writes for "the learned world;" and his paper illustrates the importance of such a journal as this, for the full discussion by scholars of doubtful and difficult passages in the ancient writers. A very interesting and valuable essay, the first of a series, is that "On

the Classical Authorities for Ancient Art." It brings out a great and useful, but often disregarded truth,—that "Archæology and Philology are two studies which should ever go hand in hand, each leaning upon, each upholding the other;" and vindicates the claims of archæology, as subsidiary to the interpretation of classical texts. The body of the article is occupied with the particular preliminary inquiry—what are "the more special sources of the *testimonia litterarum*," with reference to the history of ancient artists and the processes of ancient art?" The series thus commenced, promises to have a great interest for the artist—the *true* artist—as well as for the scholar. There are articles which we can only name, "On some of the Greek Tragic Fragments," and "On a point in the Doctrine of the Ancient Atomists;" together with Correspondence, Adversaria, and Anecdota. Under the latter head is a copy of a Litany used in England at the beginning of the 11th century; and most probably, from internal evidence, drawn up nearly as early as the year 900:—it is printed from a MS. belonging to the University of Cambridge; and appears to contain "the earliest germ, hitherto discovered, of our modern English Litany." The contributor is Mr. Hardwick, author of a deeply learned, able, and catholic-spirited *History of the Church in the Middle Ages*. We may add, finally, that the brief notices of New Books, in this journal, are distinguished by an order of criticism quite unequalled in that department of our journal literature.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Lessons on Art. By J. D. Harding. Day and Son.  
The Guide and Companion. By J. D. Harding. Day and Son.  
Constable's Miscellany of Foreign Literature. T. Constable and Co., Edinburgh.  
Select Works of Dr. Chalmers. T. Constable and Co., Edinburgh.  
The Earnest Student. By Rev. Norman M'Leod. T. Constable and Co., Edinburgh.  
The Annotated Edition. By Robert Bell. J. W. Parker and Son.  
Sermons. By Jabez Burns, D.D. Houlston and Stoneman.  
Sabbath Evening Readings. By Rev. John Cumming, D.D. Arthur Hall, Virtue and Co.  
Pope's Poetical Works. By Rev. G. Croly, D.D. Adam Scott.  
Family Testament. By Justin Edwards. John Cassell.  
Notes and Reflections. By Arthur Fridham. Binns and Goodwin.  
The Errors of Infidelity. By David M'Burnie. Arthur Hall, Virtue and Co.  
Wheeler's Old Testament History. By J. Talboys Wheeler. Arthur Hall, Virtue and Co.  
Wheeler's New Testament History. By J. Talboys Wheeler. Arthur Hall, Virtue and Co.  
Signs of the Times. By Rev. J. Cumming. Arthur Hall, Virtue and Co.  
Heart Throbbings. By E. King. Berger.  
New Testament Commentary. By Rev. J. Fletcher. Tallant and Allen.  
Fifteenth Annual Report of the Anti-Slavery Society. 27, New Broad-street.  
Proceedings of the Union Missionary Convention. Taylor and Hogg.  
A Glance at the Reformed Church. By Rev. J. De Liefde, Edinburgh.  
Suggestions on a Complete System of Weights and Measures. D. Pratt.  
Sentiments of Archdeacon Jeffreys. By Julius Jeffreys, Esq. W. Tweedie.  
Tales for the Sunshine and Shade. By John Alfred Langford. J. Hughes.  
The Colony. A Poem in Four Parts. T. Bosworth.  
Missionary Voices to British Christians. W. Tweedie.  
The Travellers' Library. *Mormonism*. From the Edinburgh Review. Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans.  
Glorious in the Cross. By James Lewitt. Simpkin, Marshall and Co.  
Sunday-School Hymn Book For Sunday-Schools. Jarrold and Sons.  
An Address. By Rev. R. A. Vaughan. T. Ragg.

#### Literary Miscellany.

PORTRAITS FROM THE PEERS.—A strong contrast is presented by the next illustrious personage—a severe, well-made, heavy, grey-haired man, who sits almost silent and sullen, as if he had no feelings, as if the debate was a sham, and he should be glad if it were over. We refer to

The travelledthane, Athenian Aberdeen, the best-abused man at this time in her gracious Majesty's dominions, but without whom, nevertheless, it is questionable whether the Queen's Government could be carried on. Unfortunately, Lord Aberdeen is not the man for the public. The public like to be gammoned, and his lordship cannot gammon. He is spare in words, cold and unimpassioned in delivery, and somewhat too indifferent to party attacks. The other Ministers sit below him; they are none of them distinguished for oratorical power—one of the best of them is the good-tempered looking Earl Granville, who has managed to succeed better in the Upper House than he did in the Lower. He is a better speaker than his illustrious chief—has a more musical voice, and a less monotonous manner, and like him he aims at little effect as a speaker—like him he never soars. The tall thin courtly Earl of Clarendon shines in comparison with them, as does also the Duke of Newcastle, who has fine intellectual features, and



a commanding presence, and has that fluency of language so remarkable in all the prominent followers of the late Sir Robert Peel. On neighbouring benches are seated discontented Whigs, overlooked in the scramble for place when the Coalition Ministry was formed, and who, therefore, view its proceedings with an impartial, but yet a jealous eye. Prominent amongst such is the sandy-looking, unamiable Earl Grey, who seems angry with himself and all the world, because he is lame, and has not the command of the colonies. Below the table are half-a-dozen benches, on which congregate a few peers till dinner-time. Here sits Earl Fitzwilliam—here also sits one of the most frightful bores in the House, Lord Montagu, who always speaks, and for a long time long. This is the consequence of his having been in the Lower House. Never stop to hear him. As soon as you see his bald head be off. Crossing to the opposite benches, the Earl of Derby fills the first place. We need not paint his portrait—the sharp aristocratic face—but feebly reflected in that promising young man, but unfortunate speaker, his son—is familiar to us all; there he is out of place. He has no fitting opponents. It was among the Commons that he won his laurels. Yet, at times, the old afflatus serves him, and his clear voice and fluent declamation are as bitter and terrible as when night after night he wrestled, as if for very life, with the brawny champion of Catholic Emancipation, and the somewhat too selfish, unscrupulous exponent of Irish wrongs. By his side is his trusty page, the inelegant and insipid Malmesbury, of whom, in a passing freak, the author of "Vivian Grey" not merely made a statesman, but actually Minister for Foreign Affairs. Higher up, facing the bench of bishops, sits a tall thin gentleman—with a copious head of hair, and a force of gesticulation hardly English; that is the Earl of Ellenborough, in his own opinion hero, statesman, lawyer, all things by turns, and nothing long; in this respect, second only to Lord Brougham, who sits everywhere, speaks wherever he can, and whose Ciceronian eloquence, aided by a delivery more expressive than dignified, by gesture and tones at any rate vivacious, astonish the weak nerves of the spectators, and oftentimes puzzle the parliamentary reporters themselves.—*Tail's Magazine*.

**ALISON THE INCORRIGIBLE.**—We have already demonstrated, by proofs and instances that admit of neither denial nor explanation, that Sir Archibald Alison's "History of Europe" is a scandal to modern history. Every successive volume serves only to illustrate the necessity of this judgment. A third instalment has just appeared, and, after the labour of reading is over, we lay it down with still increasing surprise. So much slovenly carelessness, crass ignorance, and offensive conceit, were never before allowed to scrawl their autographs, and call them history. Sir Archibald's instinct for blundering is too potent to be corrected by any industry in criticism. We have here all the old faults. We speak not of the reproduction of all that anti-free-trade trash which makes the back numbers of "Blackwood" smell so mouldy. If Livy believed in speaking oxen, or Alison should believe himself the great Khan of Tartary, or a political prophet, we must expect to find the superstition of the writer writ large in his book. But a man may have one or more manias, and yet may be an industrious compiler, and a tolerably well-read man. Sir Archibald is neither industrious nor well-informed. Notwithstanding our rather forcible hints to him, he still never strays away in search of a classical allusion but he misconceives it when obtained, and distorts it in using it. Although he appears to have mastered the rudiments of French since we spoke to him last on that subject, his attempts to twist a French idiom into English are as amusing as ever. His geography is even worse than that taught by the Irish Education Board; for even that learned body does not, we presume, teach its scholars that Georgia is a part of Asia Minor.—*New Quarterly Review*.

**THE BOYHOOD OF ERASMUS.**—Erasmus had an elder brother, who shared with him a small patrimony, which sufficed for the expenses of their studies at the universities. Their father was scarcely dead when their relatives and their guardians robbed them of their little property, and sought to cover their delinquency by inducing the young orphans to become monks. The more active of these guardians had formerly been a school-master; but he was not tinctured with the love of letters, and, under a reputation for piety, he carried a perfectly selfish nature. Young Erasmus wrote him one day a somewhat elaborately composed letter, to which he sullenly replied—"Write me no more of that kind, without sending me also a commentary." He was one of those "servants of God" who thought they offered to Him an acceptable sacrifice when they enrolled some helpless youth on the list of some monastic order; and he recounted with pride the recruits he had brought to St. Francis, St. Dominic, St. Benedict, St. Augustin, St. Bridget, and other heads and founders of convents. As soon as the boys were fit to go to college, their guardian, fearing, as he said, that they might there imbibe sentiments too worldly, sent them to a convent in Brabant, whose monks derived their income from the instruction of children. When a youth of lively character and precocious intelligence came into their hands, it was their practice gradually to subdue him by harsh treatment of various kinds to the proper tone of the monastic life. These "brothers" were ignorant enough, buried in the shades of their convent, strangers to science, spending in prayers the time not employed in scolding and whipping their pupils, incapable of teaching what they did not know, and filling the world with stupid monks or badly-educated laics. In this convent Erasmus and his brother spent two years, under a master who was the more severe for his want of learning, chosen not by competent judges, but by the general of the order, often the most ignorant of the monks. This man had a gentle col-

league, who loved Erasmus, and amused himself with him, and who, hearing him speak one day of returning home, laboured to retain him in the convent, and unite himself with their body, telling him all sorts of tales of the happy life they led there, and bestowing on him many caresses and little gifts. The boy resisted like a man. He said simply that he would take no part until his reason was more advanced. The monk, who was a good-natured man, did not urge him. On returning to Tergou, they found that one of their two guardians had died of the plague, without having given up his accounts. The other, taken up with his trade, troubled himself but little about his wards. They thus came entirely into the power of the other, whose name was *Guardian*. He began to speak strongly of a scheme for engaging them in the church. Erasmus was now fifteen, and his brother three years older. The elder brother was feeble, and afraid of *Guardian*, and seeing himself poor, would willingly have suffered him to do what he liked with him, to escape the difficulty of resisting him, and the uncertainties of a precarious life. Erasmus, who appears, even then, to have felt the instinct of his future, spoke of selling the little land that remained to them, making up a small sum, going to the universities to complete their studies, and committing themselves thereafter to the grace of God. His brother was induced to consent, on condition that Erasmus would be the spokesman. *Guardian* called for them some days after they had pledged themselves to each other. Assuming a gentle tone, he spoke largely of his paternal tenderness towards them, his zeal and his vigilance, and afterwards congratulated them on his having found a place for them in another convent nearer home. Erasmus thanked him, but told him that his brother and himself were both too young to take so grave a step—that they could not become monks before they knew what was meant by being a monk—that they wished to consider the matter more maturely, after devoting some years to the study of letters—that some time for reflection could not hurt them. *Guardian* was not prepared for a refusal. He broke forth into threats, and could scarcely keep off his hands. He quarrelled with Erasmus, resigned his guardianship, saying, that they had not a florin left, and that they must look out for themselves. The youth wept, but his resolution remained unshaken. The threatenings having failed, the guardian changed his mode of attack. He entrusted the business to his brother, a man of polish, and of persuasive talent. He had the youths into his garden, treating them with pleasant conversation and wine. He drew so attractive a picture of monastic life, that the elder youth yielded. Erasmus, at sixteen, of delicate constitution, oppressed with ague, solitary, and poor, what must become of him!—*Eclectic*.

**ERASMUS THE MONK.**—After many months spent in literary luxury and equality, without being obliged to fast or to perform nocturnal duties, the day arrived for taking the habit of the order. He spoke of resuming his freedom, but he was met with new threats, and, after a brief struggle, he suffered himself to be made a monk. A whole year passed away without regrets. But by slow degrees, he learned that neither his soul nor his body could conform to that way of life. He saw studies neglected or despised. Instead of true piety, for which he had some relish, there were endless chants and ceremonies. His brother monks were, for the greater part, stupid, ignorant, sensual, and ready to oppose any among them who gave signs of a delicate intellect, and a stronger inclination for study than for feasting. The most robust had the greatest influence. Though at first he had been exempt from fasting, he was soon brought under rule. So tender was his constitution, that if his meal was postponed for an hour, his heart failed him, and he fell into a swoon. He suffered grievously from cold and from wind; but how could he escape them in an unhealthy convent, with long damp passages, and with cells imperfectly closed? He was in a continual shiver. The mere smell of fish gave him a headache, and brought on symptoms of fever. So light was his slumber, that it was with the utmost difficulty, and after some hours, that he could fall asleep, after rising to perform the nightly offices of devotion, from which, during his novitiate, he had been exempt. Deeply did he now sigh for liberty once more. But he was met by horrible scruples. "Tricks of Satan," said one, "to draw away a servant of Jesus, Christ." "I had the same temptations," said another, "but since I overcame them I have lived as in Paradise." "There is danger of death," insinuated a third, "in abandoning the habit; for this offence against St. Augustin, men have been smitten with incurable diseases, blasted by the thunder, or killed by the bite of a serpent: the least of the evils is the infamy attached to an apostate." The young monk feared shame more than death: his repugnance was conquered, and to the gown he now added the friar's cowl. Regarding himself as a prisoner, he sought consolation in study; but as letters were viewed in the convent with suspicion, he was forced to study secretly in the religious house where men were allowed to be drunk in public.—*Eclectic*.

**TRAVELLERS IN PALESTINE.**—We have no crusaders in these days; all that remains of our ancient chivalry finds holier work at home than that impossible redemption of the Holy Land, which God reserves for His own time, and His own hands; nor do we need to depend on the vagabond saint of antique times, the hero of scallop-shell and pilgrim-staff, for our knowledge of Palestine. Neither travellers nor reports are wanting, and we are by no means afflicted with monotony of tone or sameness of aspect in the revelations of our modern pilgrimages. The weary man of fashion who loiters over Palestine in search of a new sensation—the curt and business-like Divine who goes thither professionally on a mission of verification and proof—the wandering *litterateur* who has a book to make—the accomplished *savant* and man of science, follow

each other in rapid succession. Dreamy speculation—decisions of bold rapidity, made at a glance—accurate topography, slow and careful—each do their devoir in making known to us this country of universal interest. Nor does even the lighter portraiture of fiction shrink from the Holy Land, though here our novelist is a statesman, as much beyond the range of ordinary novelists, as the locality of that last brilliant romance which it has pleased him "to leave half told," differs from the English village or Scottish glen of common story-telling. To follow Disraeli and Warburton is no easy task, neither is it quite holiday work to go over the ground after Robinson and De Sauley. Lieut. C. W. N. Van de Velde, the latest traveller of this storied soil, is neither a born poet, nor an accomplished book-maker, nor a great divine; but whosoever receives his book into their household, receives a social visitor, distinct and tangible—a real man. It is impossible not to clothe the historian with an imagined person—not to see him sitting down to his extempore writing-table compounding his letters—not to form a good guess of the measures of his paces, of perhaps now and then a little puff of Dutch impatience curiously wrought into a large amount of phlegm. From his first offset he comes clearly out from among the shadows—we are at no loss to keep the thread of personal identity, and are never dubious, in picture number two, about the hero of picture number one. A most recognisable and characteristic personage, we yet stand in no dread of our pilgrim. He makes nothing of his cockle-hat and staff, or his sandal shoon. Instead of calling to his reverent disciples to follow, he offers his arm to any good neighbour who will make the tour with him. You may help to set up the Aneroid, or level the telescope, if you will, but you cannot doubt for a moment that Lieut. Van de Velde takes the angle of yonder nameless villages as a conscientious duty, and when he makes his survey of a bare hill-side or Arab desert, does it with the full-hearted and devout conviction that this is his highest capability of serving God; for you ascertain immediately that this is not an expedition of the pleasure-seeker, or a pilgrimage of the devotee. Surveying Palestine is the work of the traveller—his special end and object—and he sets about it simply as his vocation, an enterprise which gives consistence and necessity to all his travel.—*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*.

### Gleanings.

A manufactory has been established at Belleville in France to produce a "delicious" wine from turnips.

M. de Lamartine is reported to have sold a History of Turkey to a Paris newspaper for no less than £4,800.

Madame Georges Sand has written the history of her life, in five volumes, and has sold the manuscript to *La Presse* for 130,000 francs.

A vessel is at present loading at the London Docks, named "Canaan," whose commander bears the singular though appropriate name of "Galilee."

A public meeting at Croydon has resolved that a company shall be formed for the erection of baths for the use of the people.

Mr. Finney, a dentist, late of Alexandria, found a stuffed tooth in a mummy, and several teeth in other mummies which bore marks of filing.

Mrs. Macarte, an American, dressed in Bloomer costume, is now performing the useless exploit of walking a thousand half-miles in a thousand half-hours, at Milbay, near Plymouth.

The patent has been signed allowing M. T. P. Schaffner, the American agent, to construct an electric telegraph from North America, over Greenland, Iceland, and the Feroes, to Norway and Copenhagen.

The Massachusetts Legislature, at its last session, appropriated funds to the New England Female Medical College, located in Boston, to pay for the tuition of forty students annually for five years.—*New York Tribune*.

A girl being sent to a druggist's shop to purchase some dye stuff, and forgetting the name of the article, said to the shopman, "Please, sir, what do folks dye with?"—"Die with? why, cholera, sometimes."—"Well, I believe that's the name. I want a penny-worth."

William Sharp who died a few days ago in the West Ham Union-house, when living, stood 7 feet 6 inches high, and was only in his 24th year at the time of his demise. He was a native of Stratford; his mother, who is still living, is a Welsh woman, and below the middle stature.

A Parisian Correspondent of *L'Independance Belge* announces that Madame Georges Sand is about to change her name, and to assume that of Jean Raisin, her intention being to establish a weekly agricultural, literary, and artistic journal under the above fanciful pseudonym.

A lady who was noted for her placid temper, being asked how she contrived to maintain such equanimity, said pleasantly, that she did not wish her face furrowed by untimely wrinkles! Think of this, ladies. Every time you scold your husband you add a wrinkle to your features! Husbands, the lesson may answer for you also.

James the First of England and Sixth of Scotland was no way deficient in sense or knowledge, but rather wanting in the more important element of steadiness or vigour of mind—a defect of which he was himself aware. A preacher, who was singularly happy in his choice of texts, gave out before His Majesty the following words:—*James first and sixth*, in the latter part of the verse, "He that wavereth is like a wave of the sea, driven by the winds and tossed." "He is at me already!" said the King.

The *Boston Traveller* describes an old folks' tea-party:—"A venerable matron of North Adams, 93



years of age, gave an old folks' tea-party a few days since, and among the guests who were present were four ladies of the respective ages of 86, 82, 80, and 70, and three gentlemen, of 85, 80, and 73—making the united ages of the eight persons (including the hostess) 649 years, an average of 81. Six of these persons own farms on which they reside, all in one neighbourhood of less than a square mile, and have been residents of the town over 50 years.

The best joke we have heard for a long time was cracked by a village preacher. He was preaching on a very sultry day in a small room, and was annoyed by those who casually dropped in after the service had commenced, invariably closing the door after them. His patience, at last exhausted by the extreme oppressiveness of the heat, he vociferated to an offender, "Friend, I believe if I was preaching in a bottle, you would put the cork in!"—*North British Advertiser*.

A Protestant journal in America lately spoke of the old lady who triumphantly pointed out the "Epistle to the Romans," and asked where one could be found addressed to the Protestants! The *Catholic Mirror* happily retorts by telling us of a negro Baptist at the South, who said to his Methodist master:—"You've read the Bible I s'pose?" "Yes." "Well, you've read in it of one John the Baptist, hasn't you?" "Yes." "Well, you never saw nothing about no John the Baptist, did you?" "No." "Well, den you see, dere's Baptists in the Bible, but dere aint no Methodists; and de Bible's on my side."

Mr. Barnum happens to own a few acres of land at the corner of the Fairfield and Cemetery roads, Bridgeport (U.S.), which join the homestead of a Mr. James D. Johnson. Barnum has placed a picket fence around the lot, and turned into it half a dozen splendid elks, deer, &c. To a stranger this enclosure seems to be a deer park belonging to the homestead of a nobleman, and to render the illusion complete, the proprietor of the homestead has placed a conspicuous sign in the "deer park," reading as follows:—"All persons are forbid trespassing on this ground, or disturbing the deer.—J. D. Johnson." Barnum's laurels are stolen, and he confesses it to be the best joke of the season.

In his "Shilling Cookery for the People" M. Soyer endeavours to adapt the culinary art to the circumstances of the working classes. In his book M. Soyer adverts to the old joke, which he attributes to Talleyrand, to the effect that "England had 180 religions, but only one sauce, and that melted butter." We (*Athenaeum*) rather think this was said long before the time of the ex-bishop of Autun, by a writer who added, that in England there was nothing polished but our steel, and that our only ripe fruit was "baked apples." But with respect to the saying attributed to Talleyrand, M. Soyer adds, with grave philosophy, "he was very near the truth; but, at the same time, he should have told how to ingraft 119 sauces to the original one, the same as the various sects he mentions have been offshoots from the primitive one which was first established in this country."

The author of "Out of Harness," a pithy and amusing book of travels, pays the following compliments to the fair sex of this country:—"In whatever else London may be defective, it beats all other European capitals for female beauty. We had thought the women tolerably ugly in Switzerland, but in Milan we found them intolerably so. We sat on Sunday, the most favourable day for observation, for two hours in the public gardens, hearing the band play, and watching attentively the various groups promenading before and around us; and I assert without hesitation, that never were so many civilized human beings collected together amid whom so little was visible that could make one proud of belonging to the race. Probably we did not see the most aristocratic part of the community; but we were not prepared to witness in so large a proportion of it such an amount of unbecomingness in person and snobbishness in costume."

"You must go from home," says the proverb "to learn news." The London correspondent of the New York paper called the *National Democrat*, regales our cousins over the water with the following choice morsel:—"I can, however, give you a little anecdote of her Majesty, that is authentic. Prince Albert was lately let out for a day's visit to Cambridge, with instructions that he must return by ten at night. When there, the professors became so prosy in their addresses, that, being promised an entertainment by the municipality, too, he telegraphed for permission to remain till twelve. The reply quickly came from Victoria that, as a punishment for this conjugal disobedience, he must return by eight, and at this early hour the poor Prince was obliged to trudge into Buckingham Palace, to escape the consequences," &c.

Dr. Granville, in the *Medical Times*, records a singular fact in death-statistics:—"It appears that the total number of deaths in the cholera-year (1849), for all England and Wales, was 440,839; but in 1860 the number of deaths fell to 368,996, 'being not only 71,844 less than in the cholera-year, but even less than the number of deaths of the year preceding that of the cholera, by as many as 30,888.' If we take the deaths of the two years together which preceded the cholera, and strike the mean, and treat the year of the cholera, and the compensating year that follows, in the same manner, we shall find that the four years present nearly the same average. So that in reality, it is found, when the aggregate of the four years is taken, either for the whole of England or for the metropolis only, that no greater number of people died in those years because of the cholera intervening, than if the cholera had not visited us.

It is an almost universal custom in the New England parishes, United States, whenever a birth takes place in a family, for the fortunate recipients of this gift to have a note up on the succeeding Sabbath rendering "thanks for mercies received," such being the invariable phraseology. In the town of —, flourished an old maid of some forty summers, who, by the caprice

of a relative, fell heiress to a considerable legacy. Overjoyed at her good fortune, she could do no less than have up a note of thanks. Being somewhat at a loss for phraseology, she unconsciously fell into the old form, so that her note read as follows:—"Tabitha Temple desires to express her gratitude to God for mercies received." The minister who read it, being on an exchange, and therefore unacquainted with the circumstances, formed the very natural conclusion, that the "mercies received" was a child. He accordingly prayed very fervently that "the child might be brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and prove a comfort and a blessing to its parents." When he concluded his petition, he was astonished to find the whole audience making ineffectual efforts to suppress their mirth, while Miss Tabitha was sitting in evident perturbation of mind—her face overspread by a deep crimson flush. She never ventured to put up another note.

## BIRTHS.

August 27th, at the Terrace, Upper Clapton, Mrs. G. H. POWERS, of a daughter.

August 30th, the wife of the Rev. R. S. FOWLER, of Rayston, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

August 24th, by licence, in Kneessworth-street Congregational Church, Rayston, by the Rev. R. E. FORTNITH, Mr. WILLIAM JOHN SIMONS to CLARA ANNA MARIA, daughter of the late JOSEPH PHILLIPS, Esq., of the above place.

August 28th, at the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Gloucester, by the Rev. Thomas Roberts, M.A., youngest daughter of the late JOHN BOCKINGHAM, Esq., of Gloucester, to Mr. ARTHUR BERTINSON, of Aylesford, Kent.

August 29th, at Denmark-place Chapel, Camberwell, by the Rev. John Burnet, Mr. AUGUSTUS LANGRISH, of Southampton, to MARY ADDISON, daughter of the late Mr. THOMAS TITT, of Southampton.

August 30th, at Charlwood Chapel, by the Rev. Edward Manning, Mr. PALMER, jun., of Finchley-place, to EMILY SARAH, youngest daughter of JOSEPH FLINT, Esq., of Charlwood-house, Surrey.

August 31st, at the Congregational Chapel, Holloway, by the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster, GEORGE WILLS, Esq., of Aylesbury, South Australia, to LOUISE, youngest daughter of DANIEL WATKINS, Esq., of Wilson-street, Finchley, and Great-lane, Stoke Newington.

September 2nd, at Bloomsbury Chapel, by the Rev. William Bishop, of Grantham, Lincolnshire (under the bride) assisted by the Rev. Francis Wills, Mr. JOHN SHOVALL, of 21, Little-lane, Leicester-square, to Miss MARY ANN RUDKIN, second daughter of Mr. THOMAS RUDKIN, builder, of Little Torrington-street, Torrington-square.

September 5th, at Islington Chapel, by Rev. B. J. HOLLS, Mr. THOMAS JEFFS, of Roperston, to ELIZA, youngest daughter of the late Rev. JOHN LANE, of Hackney.

September 5th, at the Congregational Chapel, at Enfield, by the Rev. G. Wilkinson, Mr. G. S. MULLISTON, of Chatham, to Miss KNEVETUS, of Enfield.

## DEATHS.

Lately, at the Workhouse of Pen-y-bont, Glamorganshire, the well-known Welsh bard and writer, EDWARD WILLIAMS (Jolo Fardd Glas), aged 80 years. He had been graduated as a bard in conformity to the custom and privilege of the "Bards of the Isle of Britain."

August 19th, at Paravadi, Turkey, of cholera, Captain WILLIAM WENTWORTH GRANT DICKS, of the 7th Regiment, aged 38.

August 19th, in camp, at Gerresheim, near Varn, Lieut.-Col. EDWARD JAMES ELLIOT, 7th Highlanders, eldest son of the Hon. JOHN E. ELLIOT, M.P. for the county of Roxburgh.

August 23rd, at 1, Rutland-square, Edinburgh, the Right Hon. the Countess of Cathness.

August 24th, at Asylum House, Mortlake, Surrey, Mr. WILLIAM MARSHALL, son, late of Northampton and Tottenham, in the 5th year of his age. He had just returned from the prayer-meeting, and was reading a portion of Scripture, was taken ill, and in a few minutes expired.

August 25th, at Norwood, in his third year, WILLIAM CORNWELL, the beloved child of Mr. R. DOWNS, of the Public Day Schools, Westow Hill.

August 26th, in Miller-street, London, after a long and painful illness, JAMES LAURENCE, Esq., author of "The Universal Exchange Tables," and other similar works, leaving a widow and a numerous family.

August 26th, at 4, Devonshire-street, Queen's-square, W. BROCKHOOD, Esq., aged 68.

August 29th, of convulsions, aged 3 years and 5 months, ELIZABETH CAROLINE, daughter of Mr. JOHN GARRARD, and granddaughter of the Rev. T. HERRINGHAM, of Calne, Wilt.

August 30th, suddenly, HENRY GEORGE READ, Esq., in his 52nd year, and on August 31st, GEORGE READ, Esq., in his 74th year, both of Northumberland-place, Commercial-road East.

August 30th, at his residence, Reading, Major-General GEORGE STUART GARDINER, C.B.

August 31st, at No. 1, Lansdale-road, Barnes, Surrey, Mrs. ALLEN, aged 40, the beloved wife of THOMAS ALLEN, Esq., architect.

August 31st, at Dover, ALICIA ANASTASIA COCKBURN, the beloved wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir FRANCIS COCKBURN, and niece of the late Earl Farnham.

September 2nd, at Carlisle, SARAH ELLIS, daughter of the Rev. T. HIND, aged 23 months.

September 3rd, Mr. GEORGE LAW, of Barking, Essex, schoolmaster, aged 26; deeply lamented by a widowed mother, and a large circle of friends.

September 4th, at Thrapston, Northamptonshire, REBECCA MARY, aged 31, youngest daughter, of the late Mr. HENRY COLLINGS, of that town.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday evening.

The market for English Securities continues firm, although the report of the absolute rejection of the proposed terms of peace by the Czar, has somewhat depressed prices. This statement seems also to be operating, in an adverse sense, on several of the leading bourses of the continent. The continued fall in corn, and the influx of specie from the United States, on the other hand, contribute materially to support prices. To-day, the market has been quiet. Consols on a few sales receded to 94½, but the buoyancy of the market rallied them again to 95½; for the 13th Sept. they are quoted at 95. Reduced Three per Cents., 95. New Three and a-Half per Cents., 95½. Bank Stock, 209½ 211. Exchange Bills remain at 4s. to 6s. pm. Yesterday was the 4th of the month, and a very heavy business was done by the discount houses and other dealers in money. The day appears to have passed off well, and in the afternoon a good supply of money was on offer in Lombard-street.

There has been very little done in Foreign Stocks. Brazilian 5 per Cents. are at 100½; ditto Small, 100½. Mexican 3 per Cents. are firm at 25. Peruvian ½ per Cents. remain at 72½. Russian Stock appears to be

well supported, the 5 per Cents. are now at 98½. Sardinian 5 per Cents., 88½. Spanish Stock is much weaker to-day, the Three per Cents. New Deferred have declined to 18½, and the Committee's Certificate to 5½. Turkish Scrip remains dull; there has been a further fall of ½ per cent. to-day, the last quotation being 5 prem.

The Railway Share Market has evinced considerable firmness in the face of the general dullness prevailing, business has been very restricted, with no material variation in prices. Caledonians have fallen back 12s. 6d. Eastern Counties remain firm at 12. Great Northern 6s. better. Ditto A Stock, £1 lower. Great Westerns show a fall of 15s. Lancashire and Yorkshire are 7s. 6d. lower. London and Blackwall, 2s. 6d. firmer. London and North Westerns keep firm at yesterday's price, 105½. London and South Westerns have receded 15s. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire are rather weaker. Midland 2s. 6d. worse. Norfolk £1 better. North British 10s. lower. South Easterns are still at 67½. French Shares have been little noticed. Great Luxembourgs are still at 3. Sambre and Meuse 5s. lower.

There is nothing doing in mines. Banking shares are steady; Australasia, 10s. lower; South Australia, 43; Union of Australia, 10s. better; Australian Agricultural have rallied again to 44; Crystal Palace Shares remain flat, at 1½ dia; South Australian Land, 36½.

The range of Consols during the past week has been within a fraction of 4 per cent., and the result of the month's operations, owing entirely to the weather for the harvest, has been to establish a rise of 2½ per cent. Consols at the same time have touched a higher price than they had attained since November, 1853. In the railway-market a different tendency has been observable, the nature of the half-yearly reports having counteracted the effect of increased confidence in other respects. The fluctuations have been violent, and, although some lines show a favourable reaction from the lowest prices, there are several which remain considerably below the point at which they stood on the 1st of August. The railway calls for the month of September, so far as they have yet been advertised, amount to £302,878, against £767,554 in the corresponding month of last year. The total called during the nine months of 1864 has been £10,060,771, against £7,982,836 in the like period.

The arrivals of specie during last week were large, the total amounting to £700,000. The shipments, are estimated at about £250,000, exclusive of nearly a like sum inferred to have been recently forwarded in sovereigns to Constantinople on account of the loan.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending the 5th of August, have been issued, and confirm the indications obtained from all other sources of the general soundness and activity of business. The declared value of our exports, as compared with the corresponding month of 1853, show an increase of £377,105, although upon that occasion there was an improvement over the preceding year of £1,405,918. The chief augmentation is still in metals, owing to the growing demand for railway bars, electric wires, gas-fittings, and iron or brass articles of use or ornament all over the world, but in all its general features likewise the return is satisfactory. Cotton goods show no falling off, and the price of the staple being lower than at the same time last year, the absence of any diminution in the declared value of the shipments is equivalent to an actual increase in amount. On the unfavourable side the principal items are woollen and linen manufactures and haberdashery, mainly in consequence of reduced consignments to Australia, the exports of haberdashery, which includes ready-made clothing, having at this period of last year, owing for the demand for the gold colonies, exhibited an increase of more than 100 per cent. The aggregate value of our exports during the first seven months of the year has been £51,805,194, against £49,861,643 in the corresponding period of 1853, showing an increase of £1,943,551, or nearly 4 per cent. As compared with the same period of 1852, there has been an increase of £11,666,634. With regard to imported commodities, the chief feature is a large diminution in the arrivals and consumption of foreign grain and flour. Up to this period of 1864 the aggregate importations of breadstuffs had been equal to an increase of 15 or 16 per cent. over the totals for the corresponding portion of 1853, but these figures will now be strangely altered before the end of the year. In other articles there has been no particular variation, but the tendency has been rather toward diminished consumption, coffee, cocoa, sugar, wines, spirits, tobacco, fruits and spices, all presenting a slight decline. In tea there has been an increase. With respect to wines, although the consumption has been rather less, an increased importation is still observable.

The reports of the trades of the manufacturing towns for the past week show general steadiness. At Manchester there has been a permanent tendency to improvement throughout. The Birmingham advices again indicate less activity, but the orders on hand are sufficiently large, and the present is usually a dull period. Among the gun manufacturers disappointment has been experienced from an announcement that the Government have purchased large quantities of bayonets, musket-locks, &c., at Liege. At Nottingham the markets presents a satisfactory appearance, although the animation of the preceding fortnight had partially subsided. In the woollen districts universal confidence prevails, and the extent of legitimate employment is such that speculation is not thought of. The Irish linen markets continue dull, with large stocks, and the foreign orders at present are not extensive.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week comprised seven vessels—three to Port Phillip, with an aggregate burden of 2,369 tons; two to Adelaide, with an aggregate burden of 1,287 tons; and two to Sydney,



with an aggregate burden of 1,210 tons. Their total capacity was consequently 4,856 tons. The rates of freight exhibit no material alteration, but the tendency is still toward heaviness.

## The Gazette.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 27, for the week ending on Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	26,943,695	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,564,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	13,943,695
		Silver Bullion	—
	236,943,695		236,943,695

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	10,000,000	Government Securities	—
Reserve	2,395,310	Dead Weight Annuity	10,969,279
Public Deposits	3,974,574	Other Securities	14,400,809
Other Deposits	9,975,033	Notes	6,896,180
Seven Day and other Bills	1,060,160	Gold and Silver Coin	691,729
	232,957,997		232,957,997

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 31st day of August, 1854.

### Friday, September 2nd, 1854.

This "Gazette" contains a notice that the following place has been duly registered for the solemnization of marriages therein:— Wesleyan Methodist Reform Chapel, Market Rasen, Lincoln.

#### BANKRUPT.

**ALDERSON, C.**, Whitehall-terrace, Lower Tottenham, grocer, September 14, October 27; solicitor, Mr. Strong, Jewin-street, Cripplegate.  
**BROOK, E.**, Blackburn and Blackpool, Lancashire, draper, September 14, October 4; solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Chapman, Manchester.  
**DANFORTH, J.**, Huddersfield, wine merchant, September 11, October 13; solicitors, Messrs. Sykes, Huddersfield; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.  
**HORNBURST, J. D.**, New Wharf-road, Caledonian-road, engineer, September 14, October 20; solicitors, Messrs. Morris, Stone, Townson, and Morris, Moorgate-chambers, Moorgate-street.  
**JACKSON, T. G.**, Goole, Yorkshire, joiner, September 19, October 13; solicitor, Mr. Bulmer, Leeds.  
**LAWRENCE, F.**, Wolverhampton, druggist, September 15, October 5; solicitor, Mr. Hayes, Wolverhampton.  
**MAY, E.**, Seacombe, Cheshire, ironfounder, September 13, October 4; solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.  
**MORRIS, W. J.**, Seymour-chambers, Duke-street, Adelphi, and Queen's-road, Regent's Park, commission agent, September 11, October 13; solicitors, Messrs. Stevenson and Ley, Victoria-street, Holborn-avenue.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

**DAVIE, J. G.**, and **THOMSON, T. A.**, Whiteinch, near Glasgow, sequestrators, September 7.  
**FRASER, H. N.**, Edinburgh, commission agent, September 11.  
**FRASER, J.**, Glasgow, merchant, September 11.  
**TATE, E.**, Glasgow, baker, September 11.

### Sunday, September 6th 1854.

This "Gazette" contains a notice that the following place has been duly registered for the solemnization of marriages therein:— Baptist Chapel, Chelmsford, Suffolk.

#### BANKRUPT.

**PHILLIPS, W.**, Minorca, brush maker, September 14, October 27; solicitor, Mr. Ellis, Jewry-street, Aldgate.  
**ROBIN, J. A.**, Lowth-cottage, Camberwell, cigar manufacturer, September 14, October 27; solicitors, Messrs. Marden and Prichard, Newgate-street.  
**WHITTING, J.**, Finedon, Northamptonshire, builder, September 14, October 27; solicitors, Mr. Roscoe, King-street, Finsbury-square; and Mr. Cook, Wellington-borough.  
**BURROW, F.**, Redruth, Cornwall, draper, September 13, October 11; solicitors, Messrs. Heath and Moger, Paternoster-row.  
**GROGAN, T.**, Queen-street, Stepney, licensed victualler, September 13, October 13; solicitors, Messrs. Stevenson and Ley, Victoria-street, Holborn-avenue.  
**HAYDON, J.**, Barnstable, Devonshire, draper, September 13, October 11; solicitors, Messrs. Hett and Bowman, Gresham-street.  
**JENNET, G. E. J.**, Banstable, Devonshire, bookseller, September 14, October 13; solicitors, Messrs. Freeman and Bothamley, Coleman-street, and Stogdon, Exeter.  
**LICKLEY, T.**, Thirsk, Yorkshire, corn merchant, September 13, October 16; solicitors, Messrs. Brignal, Durham, and Hartley, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.  
**SKIFFER, J. S.**, Liverpool, corn merchant, September 19, October 9; solicitors, Messrs. Lowndes and Co., Liverpool.  
**WILCOX, J.**, Manchester, coal merchant, September 20, October 11; solicitor, Mr. Binney, Manchester.  
**FITZES, J.**, and **FITZES, H.**, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Gateshead, Durham, tea-dealers, September 13, October 20; solicitors, Messrs. Howard and Dolman, Fenchurch-street, City; and Hodge and Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

**TYNE, J.**, and **CAMPBELL, R.**, Glasgow, wool merchants, September 14.  
**SEWART, W.**, Dumbreck, Dumfriesshire, farmer, September 11.  
**GRAY, W.**, Glasgow, commission merchant, September 14.  
**DEWDAL, W.**, and **WALLACE, J.**, Alva, Stirlingshire, manufacturers, September 14.  
**DICK, W.**, Glasgow, commission merchant, September 19.

## Markets.

### BUTCHERS' MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 4.

We were well supplied with each kind of foreign stock to-day. Generally speaking, its quality was very inferior. The arrivals of Beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were considerably on the increase; but we observed a great falling off in their weight and condition compared with many former corresponding periods of the year. The prime Scotch were, therefore, in fair request at full prices, viz., 4s. 10d. to 5s. per 8lbs.; but all other breeds met a very dull sale, at a fall in the quotations obtained on Monday last of fully 2d. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 2,500 Shorthorns; from other parts of England, 600 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 70 Scots. We were seasonably well supplied with Sheep, the general condition of which was by no means first-rate. Prime old Downs and the best half-breeds sold somewhat steadily, at full quotations. All other breeds of Sheep moved off slowly, at barely stationary prices. Prime Lambs were scarce, and realized full currencies. Otherwise, the Lamb trade was dull, on former terms. Although the supply of Calves was very moderate, the Veal trade was in a depressed state, at barely stationary prices. We had a dull sale for Pigs. In the quotations, however, we have no change to notice.

Per 8lbs. to sink the calf.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Coarse and inferior	3	0	3	2	Prime coarse wool-	4	2	4
Beasts	3	0	3	2	led Sheep	4	2	4
Second quality do.	3	4	3	8	Prime South Down	4	10	5
Prime large Oxen	3	10	4	8	Sheep	4	10	5
Prime Hogs, &c.	4	10	5	0	Large coarse Calves	3	0	3
Coarse and inferior	3	6	3	8	Prime small do.	3	10	4
Sheep	3	10	4	0	Large Hogs	3	0	4
Second quality do.	3	10	4	0	Neat small Porkers	4	4	4
					Lambs 4s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.			

Seething Calves, 35s. to 36s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 22s. to 27s. each.

**NEWGATE and LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 4.**  
 For the time of year these markets are tolerably well supplied with each kind of meat. Veal continues dull and depressed; but, otherwise, the demand is steady as follows:—

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior Beef	3	2	3	4	Small Pork	4	2	4
Middling do.	3	6	3	8	Inferior Mutton	3	4	3
Prime large do.	3	10	4	2	Middling do.	3	4	2
Do. small do.	4	4	4	6	Prime do.	4	4	4
Large Pork	3	2	4	0	Veal	3	8	4
					Lambs, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.			

**MARK LANE, Monday, 4th September, 1854.**  
 We had a good supply of new English Wheat this morning, which was taken off by the millers at 5s. to 5s. 6d. per qr. under last Monday's prices; for old and foreign there was very little demand, although it could have been bought 3s. to 4s. per qr. cheaper than on this day week. Flour 1s. to 2s. per barrel lower. Barley 14s. per qr. cheaper. Beans dull sale and lower. White Peas neglected and fully 2s. per qr. cheaper. The arrivals of Oats during the past week, including those from Archangel, have been liberal. The supply from Archangel into our port this season amounts, to the present time, to 84,118 qrs. The sale to-day of all descriptions of Oats was fair, but prices were fully 1s. per qr. lower than on Monday last, and for Archangel a rather greater reduction was submitted to. The weather generally is very fine for harvest. The current prices are under.

Wheat—	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat—	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex and Kent, Red	48	58	Danish	58	to 66				
Ditto White	52	60	Konigsberg, Red	53	60				
Lincoln, Norfolk, &			Pomeranian, Red	54	60				
Yorkshire Red	—	—	Rostock	54	60				
Northumb. & Scotch	—	—	Danish & Holstein	58	56				
Rye	—	—	East Prussian	50	52				
Barley malting (new)	26	28	Petersburg	42	48				
Distilling	26	28	Riga and Archangel	40	42				
Malt (pale)	60	70	Polish Odessa	46	48				
Beans, Maragan	36	44	Marianopol	50	54				
Ticks	—	—	Taganrog	42	44				
Harrow	—	—	Egyptian	32	36				
Pigeon	—	—	American (U.S.)	58	62				
Peas, White	38	40	Barley Pomeranian	34	36				
Grey	36	40	Konigsberg	—	—				
Maple	36	40	Danish	34	36				
Boilers	40	42	East Prussian	30	32				
Tares (English)	34	44	Egyptian	19	20				
Foreign	34	44	Odessa	19	20				
Oats (English feed)	24	28	Beans—						
Flour, town made, per			Horse	38	42				
Sack, of 30 lbs.	38	42	Pigeon	42	44				
Linseed, English	58	60	Egyptian	30	32				
Baltic	60	62	Peas, White	38	42				
Black Sea	62	64	Oats—						
Hempseed	36	38	Dutch	30	36				
Canaryseed	44	48	Jahde	30	36				
Cloverseed per cwt. of			Danish	30	32				
112lbs. English	48	52	Danish yellow feed	32	34				
German	48	52	Swedish	32	34				
French	48	52	Polish	32	34				
American	44	48	per bush of 196 lbs.	20	24				
Linseed Cake	21s. 10d. to 21s. 14d.		New York	27	30				
Rape Cake 2s. 10d. to 2s. 14d.			Spanish per sack	45	46				
Rapeseed 23s. to 23s. 10d. per last			Caraway Seed	32	34				

**PROVISIONS.**—LONDON, Monday.—There were no buyers of Irish Butter at the recent advance, except in retail quantities, consequently very little was done in any kind during the week; the market ended dull, and prices tended downwards. In foreign also, the dealings were slow and limited, and all descriptions the turn cheaper. Bacon attracted but little attention, and, with nearly a sudden falling off in the demand, prices gave way 2s. to 3s. per cwt. Hams were not in active request. Lard dull.

#### PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

Friesland per cwt.	98	100	Cheshire (new) per cwt.	66	to 68
Kiel	94	98	Cheddar	68	80
Dorset	100	104	Double Gloucester	60	70
Carlton	—	—	Single do.	60	70
Waterford	—	—	York Hams (new)	76	84
Cork (new)	84	94	Westmoreland, do.	72	82
Limerick (old)	—	—	Irish do.	66	76
Sligo	—	—	Wiltshire Bacon (green)	74	76
Fresh, per doz. 12s. 6d. 13s. 6d.			Waterford	—	—

**POTATOES, BOROUGH and SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sep. 4.**—No imports of foreign potatoes took place last week; but the arrivals of English continued large and in excellent condition. There is a steady business doing, as follows:—Regents, 75s. to 80s.; Shaws, 70s. to 85s. per ton.

#### READ.

The prices of Wheaten Bread in the Metropolis are 4s. 4d. to 9d. and Household do., 7d. to 8d. per 4lbs. loaf.

**HOPS.**—BOROUGH, Monday, Sep. 4.—Considerable animation has been exhibited in our market during the past week, and prices have realized from 20s. to 30s. advance on previous rates for fine yearlings. A few pockets of new hops have reached the Borough, and have been disposed of at prices varying from 23s. to 25s. per cwt. The accounts from the plantations are still conflicting, but on the whole an improvement has taken place—in most cases, however, in those grounds which have hitherto been unpromising. Duty, £60,000 to £65,000.

**WOOL, CITY, Monday.**—Last week's imports of wool into London were about 600 bales from Sydney, and 37 bags from Hambro'. The amount of business doing both in foreign and colonial qualities is limited; nevertheless, prices are well supported. During the past week, the supply of English wool on offer in the metropolis has not increased, and there has been considerable firmness on the part of holders in general. The actual business doing has been larger than for some time past, and the quotations have further improved. Opinions are decidedly favourable to this article; at present its value is very low compared with other wools, and there is still a good margin for a considerable rise in prices.

Down legs	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
Half-breeds	..	..	..	0	11	—	1
Ewes clothing	..	..	..	0	11	—	04
Kent Fleeces	..	..	..	1	0	—	11
Combining Skins	..	..	..	0	11	—	1
Flannel Wool	..	..	..	0	11	—	1
Blanket Wool	..	..	..	0	8	—	1
Leicester Fleeces	..	..	..	0	11	—	04

**TALLOW, Monday, September 4.**—The transactions in our market, since Monday last, have been on a very moderate scale, and prices have had a downward tendency. To-day, P.Y.C., on the spot is quoted 66s. per cwt. Town Tallow is 64s. 6d. per cwt., net cash. Rough Fat, 3s. 7d. per 8lbs.

#### Particulars of Tallow.

	1850.	1851	1852.	1853.	1854.
Stock	24,313	30,774	30,579	17,342	31,903
Price of Y.C.	37s. 6d. to 38s. 9d.	39s. 3d. to 39s. 3d.	39s. 3d. to 39s. 3d.	39s. 3d. to 39s. 3d.	39s. 3d. to 39s. 3d.
Delivery last week	2,008	9,722	1,037	1,698	1,476
Arrival last week	16,859	19,538	16,836	20,945	15,919
Ditto from 1st June	2,374	630	1,999	2,960	497
Price of Town	17,748	14,179	15,887	14,790	11,823
	39s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.	41s. 0d. to 41s. 0d.	41s. 0d. to 41s. 0d.	41s. 0d. to 41s. 0d.	41s. 0d. to 41s. 0d.

**COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.**—The market closed tamely yet firmly, without change in price. The sales amounted to 7,000 bales—1,000 for export; comprising 200 Pernambuco and Maranhão, at 64d. to 65d.; 400 Egyptian, at 64d. to 64d.; 1,000 Surat, at 3d. to 4d.; and 80 Sea Islands, at 12d. to 14d. per lb.

#### HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, September 2.

Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	..	..	..	0	3	to 0	3d. pr lb.
Ditto 64 72 lbs.	..	..	..	0	31	0	0
Ditto 72 80 lbs.	..	..	..	0	31	0	31
Ditto 80 88 lbs.	..	..	..	0	31	0	31
Ditto 88 96 lbs.	..	..	..	0	31	0	31
Ditto 96 104 lbs.	..	..	..	0	4	0	0
Horse Hides	..	..	..	6	6	0	0
Calf Skins, light	..	..	..	2	0	3	0
Ditto, full	..	..	..	5	0	0	0
Polled Sheep	..	..	..	3	4	4	0
Half-breeds	..	..	..	3	0	3	6
Downs	..	..	..	2	6	2	10
Lambs	..	..	..	2	8	4	2

**COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, September 2.**—Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots are still well supplied, as are also Plums, more especially Orleans and Greengages, and prices low. Apples and Pears, both English and French, are plentiful. Among the latter are some good examples of Jargonelle and Beurre d'Amanlis. Filberts are coming in very plentifully. Cucumbers vary from 3d. to 6d. each. Some Spanish Onions have just made their appearance. Carrots and Turnips are cheaper. Potatoes are well supplied, and prices lower. Radishes may be had at 1d. to 2d. per bunch, Lettuces at 9d. to 1s. per score, and Tomatoes at from 1s. to 2s. a dozen. Out flowers consist of Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, Hydrangeas, Carnations, Pinks, and Roses.

**COALS, Monday.**—Factors were compelled to reduce the best coal 1s. per ton before any sales were effected. Hetton's 24s.; Haswell, 24s.; South Hartlepool, 23s. 6d.; Belmont, 22s. 6d.; Wylam, 19s. 6d.; Tanfield, 15s.—Fresh ships, 4s.

#### PRODUCE MARKET.

#### MINING-LANE, Sept. 5.

**SUGAR.**—The market has opened for the week with a dull appearance, and prices have been pretty generally a shade lower. 480 hhds. of West India sold, about half of which was in public sale. Barbadoes, 31s. to 32s.; Demerara, 28s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; Mauritius, 6,000 bags were offered in public sale; about 1,000 were bought in, the remainder sold, 25s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.; grainy, 40s. to 42s. 300 bags Bengal sold: Khaur, 25s. to 25s. 6d.; low date, 20s. to 26s. 400 boxes of Yellow Havannah were also offered, and sold at 6d. decline, 35s. to 38s. The refined is very dull, at Friday's prices. Grocery lumps, fair to fine, 43s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.

**COFFEES.**—400 casks and 1,000 bags plantation Ceylon sold steadily in public sale chiefly at 6d. advance, 55s. 6d. to 63s. 6d. A fair amount of business has been done in native Ceylon the last two days, at 44s. 6d. 300 packages of Mocha were offered and sold at 54s. to 63s. 6d.

**TEA.**—The market continues inactive. Bites—3,500 bags Bengal sold in public sale, 11s. to 11s. 6d., which was about previous rates.

**SALTPEPER.**—There appears to be more disposition to buy at the present low prices, but we are without sales of importance to report to-day.

**SPICES.**—Pepper: 150 bags of Malabar sold in public sale at 44d. to 45d. per lb., and 200 packets of Sumatra, 54d. to 43d., which were previous rates. Cassia Lignea: 40 cases sold, at a slight advance, at 109s. to 121s.

**COCHINEAL.**—The sale went off steadily at last week's currency to a shade advance.

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THE BEST WEST INDIA COFFEES ..... 1s. 4d.

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ENGLISH TESTIMONY.

We give a few of the many communications we have received since we have been in England, from those who have experienced the great benefits of using this celebrated medicine. They must have some weight in convincing the public of its great value.

49, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Sept. 1, 1851.

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the numerous thanks I have received from various persons who have taken Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, many of whom will be happy to give you testimonials should you require them. I am doubly pleased to be able to speak to the good effects I have seen myself produced by the Sarsaparilla, for I must confess that, although I was not prejudicial, I was rather sceptical as to its virtues, which I would not have believed it possessed, had I not seen it.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
JOHN JAMESON.

FURTHER IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

GREAT CURE OF PILES.

17, Phelps-street, Walworth, Feb. 23, 1853.

Gentlemen,—I was afflicted with the blind Piles, and was under medical treatment for three months, but obtained no relief. Hearing of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, I obtained some, and, after taking it a short time, the accumulated corrupt matter copiously discharged, and I almost immediately obtained relief. I still continued its use for a time, and not only found relief but a cure, and am now free from pain. I most sincerely recommend it to all who are similarly affected.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
WM. HYDE.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

GREAT CURE OF NEURALGIA.

London, June 10 1853.

Gentlemen,—My wife has been long afflicted with a nervous complaint, from which she suffered severely. Able physicians and many remedies were tried in vain, but I am happy to inform you that she has entirely recovered by using a few bottles of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.  
J. R. PETERSON.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, &c.

The same may be said of these as in the cure of the severe chronic malady, the Sarsaparilla and the Ointment will effectually wipe off all disagreeable eruptions, and render the surface clear and beautiful. Ladies troubled with rough, pimply skin, or a gross, masculine surface, will do well to use these Medicines if they wish clear, delicate, and transparent complexions. Nothing can exceed their efficacy in this respect.

CURE OF A DISORDERED STOMACH.

Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-Square, July 31, 1851.

Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you that I have been using your Medicine, Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, for a complaint in my stomach, from which I suffered a long time, and I am happy to say it has cured me. I shall be happy to answer any letter of inquiry, as I am satisfied your Sarsaparilla is worthy of all the recommendation I can give it.  
JAMES FORSYTH.

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"Mrs. E. W. T. C."

Half pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s.; Quarts, 7s. 6d.; and Marmosets, 11s. Six Marmosets sent free for 60s.

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